

## THE MURDER TRIAL

Important Evidence Introduced by the Defense.

## MORE WITNESSES SUMMONED.

Over One Hundred Yet to be Examined—The Defense has Intimated that They May be Through by the End of the Week—Testimony of the Man Who First Reached Saxton's Body.

CANTON, April 18.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George. There was a strong intimation that the state's case will be temporary emotional insanity. This came when the bench announced that testimony bearing on the relations between the accused and Saxton dating back as far as the 80's, would be admitted if insanity is to be the defense. It was further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation, and also because the state has shown some of these relations.

This decision practically opened the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as doubtful testimony. The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations existing between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband, is concerned.

It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state in rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused, and the effect will be materially to lengthen the proceedings.

Former Police Sergeant Hasler, who found the revolver and who was introduced Saturday was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Welty. He again denied that he had sought to have a reward offered for the finding of the weapon. The court ruled out all testimony previously offered tending to show that Mayor Rice had been counsel for Mrs. George.

The revolver was offered and accepted in evidence. The threatening letter identified by Postoffice Clerk Barr was offered and ruled out for the present by the court on the ground that it had not been shown that the accused put it into circulation or gave it to any one.

Miss Augusta Susky, a milliner, who lived near the scene of the tragedy, testified to having been a position where no one could have left the Althouse steps except to the south without being seen by the witness.

In the re-direct examination Miss Susky said that standing on the opposite side of the street from the steps of the Althouse residence she could and did recognize men. Her sister Louisa Susky substantiated her testimony.

Mrs. Mary Glick, residing next door to Mrs. Althouse, testified to having seen Mrs. George in front of the Althouse home on several nights, and to an altercation there between Saxton and Mrs. George.

County Surveyor John S. Hoyer, offered a new chart of the Althouse home, showing the line of vision between the points mentioned in the testimony, which indicated only slight obstacles to such vision.

A final but unsuccessful effort was made to get before the jury the threatening letter on which Mrs. George was indicted in the United States court for an improper use of the mail. The state then rested.

The defense asked for three of the state witnesses for additional cross-examination. Attorney Wentz was asked to tell of Mrs. George's flushed face, excited manner and emotional demonstration whenever the Saxton matter was under consideration.

Charles B. Frazer denied that it was so dark about the Althouse place that when his hat fell off he had to light a match to find it. The third witness will be examined as soon as found.

The remainder of the session was consumed in reading depositions of Abraham and Jacob E. Goldberg of Detroit, former tenants in the Saxton block, in regard to the friendly relations between Mrs. George and Saxton, and to the former going to South Dakota, where she got a divorce from Sample C. George.

CANTON, April 19.—The defense in the trial of Mrs. George spent the first half of the session in reading depositions regarding her trip to South Dakota to get a divorce from Sample C. George, her life while there, and the visits Saxton paid to her. The remainder of the session was occupied in examining witnesses on matters connected directly with the homicide, and in answer to the testimony introduced on the part of the state.

The attorneys for the defense talked of finishing their testimony this week, but said if they did so they would not call all of the 100 or more witnesses subpoenaed.

Some of the time of the trial was devoted to the reading of depositions in Sioux Falls, Canton, S. D., and Inwood, Ia. Those covered Mrs. George's residence in South Dakota when she was there to get a divorce from Sample C. George. Objections were made to some of the matter and there was a great deal of controversy between attorneys.

Charles M. Seeley testified that during the winter of 1891 and 1892 Mrs. George stopped at his hotel in Canton, S. D., and that Saxton came there for a week. They were on friendly terms and were often together.

R. E. Rodolph testified to having represented Sample C. George in the divorce case.

Cashier Brown of the Lincoln County bank of Canton, S. D., said he had cashed \$450 in checks on which the names of Mrs. George and Saxton appeared.

Robert Hunter and T. F. Ronay of Sioux City testified that Saxton and Mrs. George registered as man and wife at the Boogie House, Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 16, 1892. The signature was afterward cut out of the register. Lesley M. Foote, clerk of a hotel at Inwood, Ia., testified that he had cashed some checks from Saxton to Mrs. George while they were at the hotel.

Joseph Eckroate keeps the corner grocery that figures so conspicuously in the case. He said in part: "I was about through with supper when I heard the first shot. I finished my supper and then went to the front yard. My daughter, Mrs. Huwig, was at the gate. The night was dark."

"What did you see?"

"I didn't see anything. I saw some men across the street. I did not recognize any of them; it was too dark."

As to the trees, witness said the limbs hung lower than now, and were pretty full of leaves. He had not at the time nor at any time afterwards while leaves were on the trees noticed how much the trees obstructed the view from the windows of his house of the Althouse steps and lawn. Witness said he looked Monday from the window of his bed room, from which Mrs. Eckroate says she saw the shooting to the Althouse steps, and found a cherry tree on a line from the window to the south side of the steps."

Before the state had concluded his cross-examination it developed that he is 66 years of age, blind in one eye and that he did not have on his glasses when he looked out to see what was to be seen at the Althouse place across the street.

CANTON, April 19.—After having introduced depositions to show the relations between Saxton and Mrs. George while she was in Dakota getting a divorce, the attorneys of Mrs. George passed the question of relations and devoted the remainder of Tuesday to examining witnesses to rebut what the state had offered directly in connection with the homicide direct.

The greatest emphasis was placed on efforts to refute the evidence of Mrs. Joseph Eckroate, who said she recognized Mrs. George in the act of firing two shots. Witnesses were called to describe minutely the obstacles in the line of vision described by Mrs. Eckroate, the trees and their foliage, the darkness of the night and the lights and also on the recognition of people across the street.

Other witnesses were called to establish a disparity in the time of the shots and of Mrs. George's arrival at Hazlette avenue as claimed by the state. One witness thought the shots were fired about 5:40 o'clock, but she had not observed the time, and estimated from more or less unsettled basis. Two witnesses were very emphatic, testifying to a delay to the car, on which she would not reach Hazlette avenue until sometime after 6 o'clock. They fixed the time by their knowledge of the arrival of the Valley train which delayed the street car.

Attorneys for the defense expressed a hope at the adjournment, Tuesday evening, that their case will be finished by Friday evening. They added, however, that if the end was thus early reached a number of the more than a hundred witnesses for the defense would not be called.

Resuming where the report in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT ended, yesterday's concluding proceedings are given below:

JOSEPH SCHMIDT, aged 13, living at the northeast corner of Lincoln avenue and Third street, said in answer to Mr. Sterling that he heard shots fired while at the supper table. He went out and some one asked him to go to a telephone and call a doctor and the patrol wagon. Russell Horan went with him. They telephoned from John Weiss' and when the patrol came followed it to the Althouse place. There was a crowd there around Saxton's body and some matches were lighted and held over the body.

JOHN BERGER,

Answering Mr. Sterling's questions, said he resides at the Schmidt home, corner of Lincoln avenue and Third street. On October 7 leaves were beginning to fall from the trees. The leaves were colored, but there were still a good many on the trees. He heard the shots while reading the paper in the kitchen of the Schmidt house and went over to the Althouse steps. There were about fifteen people about the place when he arrived. Witness knew Saxton by sight. He didn't

recognize the body at first; the face was turned down. Some felt his pulse, some lighted matches and one man had a lantern. Did not recognize Saxton until he was picked up and put in the wagon. The night was dark. It was not raining then and he couldn't remember whether it had rained during the day. He knew it was not mddy because he had walked through the field nearby and didn't get his feet muddy.

Cross-examination by Mr. Grant—Witness said about this time leaves were falling from the trees pretty fast. The position in which Saxton's body was found was such as to conceal his features. He fixed the time of hearing the shots at between 6:10 and 6:15.

JOSEPH ECKROATE

was recalled for additional cross-examination. Mr. Pomerene had asked him to look from the window to the steps, but he didn't do so then. He did later. He talked to Mr. Welty about that examination shortly before he was called on the stand.

"When you looked could you see the steps?"

"Not all of them."

"What couldn't you see?"

"About a foot of the southeast corner, which was cut off by the tree. That is the view as I stood. I stood nearly straight. By leaning way out I could see the whole thing. Except the part cut off by the tree I could see some distance below the steps." Mr. Welty's questions brought out the statement that the limbs hung very low, owing to the weight of the leaves.

JACOB DEFFISH,

of No. 1,813 West Third street, was examined by Mr. Welty. After hearing shots at his home he went to the Althouse house. He went alone and met two other men. On reaching the body he struck a match, but with its light he could not tell fully that the body was Saxton's. Witness went home for his coat and hat and then returned to the body.

Cross examination by Mr. Pomerene—Witness said the face of Saxton was pretty well concealed from the position in which the body was found.

ARST BORON,

son-in-law of Joseph Eckroate, being examined by Mr. Sterling, said he lives in the Eckroate house and clerks in the grocery. He heard two shots. They did not seem loud and he did not pay much attention to them. Then two more shots were fired. He then went to the store door. There was only one lamp burning in the store. It was a hand lamp, standing on the counter. He went across the street and found a dead man. "I couldn't tell who it was till I struck a match. Then I saw it was Saxton."

"Did you know Saxton?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see him in the vicinity?"

"Yes, often; three or four times a week."

"And where?"

"At the Althouse house."

"Do you think it was possible to recognize a person across the street?"

"No, I don't think it was; I think it was too dark."

Of the Eckroate place, he said the cherry tree was bushy and full of leaves the night of the tragedy. He looked from the window in Mrs. Eckroate's room, yesterday and could see the south side of the steps. To see more a person would have to lean out of the window, and then the cherry tree would offer some obstruction.

Witness said he knew nothing of experiments with lights in the grocery and recognizing people across the street. He knew that when the big lamp was burning people could be recognized across the street. With only the small lamp burning witness saw the boy the coroner sent across the street to test the lights. They could see the boy but couldn't have recognized him if they hadn't known him.

MRS. FRANCES BEDERMAN,

was examined by Mr. Welty. On hearing the shots witness went to her porch and waited until her husband and child came back. Then she went to a neighbors and told of the shooting. She went to the Althouse place. There was some mud, but not much. She could not recognize a person across the street that night. She saw several men light matches and her husband brought a lantern. She knew Saxton by sight, but could not recognize the body until matches were lighted, a part of the face could be seen as the body was found.

"What did you observe as to Saxton's going in and out of the Althouse house before that night?"

"I heard him unlock the door. He seemed to have his own key. I saw him about the house a number of times."

Cross-examination by Mr. Pomerene—Witness said she heard five shots altogether. The first three were close together and the two more came after an interval. She noticed a light in the Glick house, but did not notice a reflection on the street from the light. She knew of the darkness because she had been out during the evening. It was not raining at the time of the shooting. A good many leaves had fallen from the trees.

CHARLES HUTH,

examined by Mr. Welty, said he lived near the Oberlin residence last October. He was a driver for the United States express company. He met the Valley train south between 5 and 6 o'clock the evening of the murder. It was the last day of the Akron fair. The train was approaching the station at 5:36. It stopped at the station four or five minutes. He loaded up express matter and noticed a street car go west after the train left. The car stopped at the track. This was four or five minutes after 6

o'clock. MRS. HELEN HUTH, wife of the preceding witness, corroborated her husband's testimony, having been at the depot to carry him a lunch, and was being cross-examined when court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MRS. HELEN HUTH took the witness chair Wednesday morning for additional cross-examination in regard to the train which delayed the car on which Mrs. George is said to have gone to Hazlette avenue. Nothing material developed.

JACOB ADAMS,

testified in answer to Mr. Welty's questions that he knew Saxton and Mrs. George. The day of the tragedy he was working at Kensington place. The day was rainy. Returning from work in the evening he went east on Third street.

"What was the condition of the ground?"

"It was wet."

He waited at the marble shop near the cemetery until about 6 o'clock, and then went home along the west side of Lincoln avenue.

"I met a man going north on Lincoln avenue about half way between Third street and Tuscarawas. I didn't know him. Near Dueber avenue and Tuscarawas street I met Saxton riding a bicycle and asked him if he had been to the Minerva fair."

"I walked on and soon I heard three shots. A little later I heard two more shots."

"The night was a very dark one. I couldn't tell who the man was I passed on Lincoln avenue, but I didn't pay special attention to him."

"I saw Mrs. George walking on Tuscarawas street, near Lynch, afterwards that evening. She was walking naturally and I noticed nothing unusual in her appearance."

Cross-examination by Mr. Grant—Witness was asked to tell of his past employment in answer to many questions. He said the rain interrupted work in the afternoon about an hour and a half. They were working in loose ground.

"How late did you work at Kensington place?"

"Till 6 o'clock flat."

"It took you some time to come to Lang's marble shop?"

"Yes."

"You stopped at Lang's half an hour?"

"I said half an hour or more."

"All right; make it as long as you want to. Then you walked to Weiss's before you heard the shots. It must have been about 7 o'clock by this time?"

"No. I quit work at 6 o'clock sun-time. Standard time is slower."

Witness could give no description of the man he passed. He said he knew "most of the people about town" and was pretty well acquainted.

Ex-Mayor Rex and Ed. D. Bomberger testified as to the view of the steps in front of the Althouse residence from the Eckroate house, their evidence going to show that the view was obstructed by a cherry tree. Nothing of importance was brought out, the testimony being substantially the same as that of preceding witnesses.

FRANK HILDENBRANDT

was examined by Mr. Welty. At the time of the shooting of Saxton he was in his room up stairs to the house east of the Eckroate grocery. He heard the shots and started toward the place; near Third street he heard a woman scream "My God, there's a man lying over there dead!"

"How was the night?"

"Very dark."

"Could you recognize anyone?"

"No, sir."

"You went to Saxton's body?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was there?"

"No one."

"What did you do?"

"I heard groans, struck a match, and then saw the body."

"Could you have recognized him before you struck the match?"

"No, sir."

"Did you know him?"

"No, sir."

In further answers witness said he regarded the night as an unusually dark one. It had rained during the day and was misty. There were leaves on the trees at the time. The electric light shed no light on the body, but did on the upper part of the steps, and he noticed none from the Glick house.

Cross-examination by Mr. Grant—Witness noticed that the woman who had screamed wore a light colored skirt, but had not observed other details of her costume.

"You are here to swear that there was no light on the body aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You saw light on the upper part of the steps from the electric light at Third street?"

"Yes."

Witness said he had not talked to the attorneys or Andy Wieland before testifying, but had talked at different times with neighbors and friends. He first learned that the body was Saxton's when Bederman came up.

"Bederman recognized Saxton as soon as he came up, didn't he?"

"Yes, sir."

UPON HIS

in answer to questions from Mr. Welty, said that he lived in East Tuscarawas street, east of the Valley railroad. He was hunting the day of Saxton's death. It rained in the forenoon and in the afternoon. The night was dark and foggy. Rain stopped about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. That night the ground was very wet and muddy.

"Did you observe the trees that day?"

"Yes, sir. The leaves were very

heavy. They were also heavy on trees in the city about that time."

Asked about burs, witness said: "You could find plenty of burs on Tuscarawas street from Newton to Lynch streets. From the Valley track to the bridge there were Spanish needles and burs on the south side of Tuscarawas street."

Witness saw Mrs. George going west on Tuscarawas street shortly before her arrest and there was nothing unusual in her appearance.

Cross-examination by Mr. Pomerene—Witness said he is a tailor by trade, but is not at present employed; he is not tending car for his brother. It rained very hard both morning and afternoon, continuing in a. about five hours.

Cross-questioned as to burs, witness said the walk on Tuscarawas street is wide, but that he had got burs on his clothing in walking past the vacant lots. Burs were sometimes torn or blown over the sidewalk and picked up by pedestrians.

GEORGE JACKMAN, said the night was dark, and that burs were plentiful along West Tuscarawas street. Cross-examination brought out no new evidence.

CHARLES JACKMAN,

was re-called for cross-examination and asked if Adam Jackman was not present when he talked with Mrs. George in the Myers block and had no conversation related in cross-examination. Lloyd said Jackman was not present.

ADAM JACKMAN,

former constable, now living in Dennison was called. He said he was present when Lloyd talked with Mrs. George. Mrs. Streeter was also present. Witness said he heard the conversation between Mrs. George and Saxton.

Witness called about some property in dispute between Mrs. George and Saxton. "Did you hear Mrs. George say to Lloyd that if Saxton did not keep his promise to her she would commit suicide?"

"No, sir."

"Did she in substance make any such threats?"

"No, sir."

Witness said he once went to the Saxton block to replenish some goods. Mrs. George was with him to identify the goods. Saxton wanted witness to put her out of the block and said if he didn't police would be called. Witness declined to do so saying she was there to identify the goods. Mrs. George said to Saxton that she thought she had the right to go in the room where her goods were. Saxton said he had her note for \$50 for which the goods were held. Witness afterwards took counsel and later replenished the goods.

In the hearing on the replevin proceedings, witness said Saxton testified that Mrs. George owned the goods.

Letters were introduced at the hearing. They were addressed to Mrs. George and Saxton acknowledged his signature to them."

At this point court adjourned to 1 o'clock.

A petition has been filed by the state's attorney asking the court to order James Sterling and John C. Welty, attorneys for Mrs. George, to produce to the clerk of the court the depositions of Anna E. George, taken at Canton, S. D., in 1892, and those of Maggie and Sarah Sinclair, taken at Hanoverton, in the same year, and filed as part of the papers in the case of Sample C. George against George D. Saxton. The documents are missing.

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### B G B







## FARM NOTES.

A cement floor is good for swine, if kept well littered. And it is then good for the purse, too. It saves quantities of the very best manure.

Manure that is spread out now, even if lumpy, will be pulverized by the frost. It would be of much benefit to put a shovelful around each rose bush and shrub.

If the crimson clover was not destroyed by the dry weather of last fall it should be plowed under when in full blossom and before the seed heads begin to turn.

It pays to harrow the wheat in the spring, and it can be done without injury. When plants have been thrown out by frost the harrow will be serviceable, if the land is not too soft, to permit the team on it.

An apiarist advises to manage to have small trees about the bee hives. Bees seem to prefer evergreen trees, but any kind will do. The trees to put out are fruit trees.

Oats and peas on the same plot together may be seeded early as a source for supplying the cows with green food later on, as the combination has been tried with excellent results.

It will soon be time to begin work on the strawberry bed. Fertilizers should be used before the plants begin to make growth. Work between the rows as soon as it can be done and apply the fertilizer on the plants in the rows, using it liberally, as the spring rains will dissolve and carry it down.

I would emphasize the necessity for careful reading of good farm papers, bulletins and books; a knowledge of adaptation of special crops to particular soils; a moderate experimental work with new varieties and methods, and adoption of best machinery for doing most good work at least cost.—M. A. Thayer.

Yard manure should be applied in comparatively small amounts at frequent intervals, instead of comparatively large amounts at greater intervals, as is the usual practice. For instance, five or six tons applied every second year would be better than fifteen or eighteen tons applied every sixth year.—Chemist Hess, Pa. Ag'l College.

The benefits of subsoiling are now being recognized by farmers generally, but the point is not sufficiently emphasized that it is best to subsoil only in the early fall. To attempt the work this spring will in most cases result unsatisfactorily. Of course it depends somewhat upon the soil, but experience to date decidedly favors fall subsoiling.

Do not be tempted to plant too soon because the weather is warm and pleasant. There may be some severe cold even in April. Nothing will be gained by planting seeds at a risk. The ground should be warm enough to ensure germination or the seed will rot. The frost may in a single night destroy all the work done in a week in preparing and planting.

For early green food rye comes in ahead of grass, and the mistake is often made of turning the cattle upon it to help themselves, the result being that they fall off in milk owing to the laxative effects of the young rye. The proper mode is to allow the cows on the rye but a short time at first, and then gradually give them more opportunities to graze as the rye grows and is less watery.

## The Christmas Rose.

There are some plants which possess a hardness truly remarkable. Among these is our common Chickweed, which, with its delicate and thread-like stem, will withstand the severest cold, and only needs warmth enough to melt the snow which covers it, to induce it to open its tiny blossoms. Similar to the Chickweed in respect to its winter flowering is the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*, a plant which has been in cultivation for more than two centuries, and is yet so little known that it has all the rarity of a novelty. The proper stem of the plant is beneath the surface, and from it arise the large leathery evergreen leaves of the shape shown in the engraving, which is only about half the natural size. The flower stems



Helleborus niger

also arise from below ground, and they bear from one to three large white flowers, which afterward are tinged with pink. The showy part of the flower is in this case the calyx, the petals being very small, and to a careless observer hardly to be distinguished from the stamens. It succeeds best when partially shaded from the intense heat of summer. It is propagated by dividing its roots in the spring. The name Christmas Rose is given to it as indicating the time at which it flowers in England. In this country its blossoming is determined by the severity of the winter. It will sometimes bloom in November, and again its buds will lie dormant until March, and not infrequently mild weather in midwinter will induce it to open.

## How to Keep Machine Oil Liquid.

When sawing fire wood, or timber by machinery, at a distance from the dwelling house, or when thrashing grain, or running any kind of machinery in cold weather, the most convenient way to keep oil or other lubricating substance in a thin, liquid state, is to heat a piece of hard wood plank, or a slab of marble in an oven, wrap it in a thick blanket and carry it to the wood field, or barn, keeping the oil can, grease vessel, or dinner pail even, in close proximity. A piece of plank a foot or more square will retain sufficient heat to keep such articles warm for several hours in a very cold day, thus avoiding much trouble. Moreover, oil kept warm by this means, will not be injured by being heated too hot. In the absence of other materials, two or three bricks thoroughly heated will retain sufficient warmth, nearly as long as a plank of hard wood.

## PLAN AHEAD.

This is Something That is Very Often Neglected.

If you have never planned to have early horseradish, pie-plant and asparagus now is the time to plan for next spring for it is necessary that the plants you intend to force should be where you can conveniently get at them to force them, of course you won't want to use your whole bed so this spring is a good time to set out a new one or to divide the old into early and late.

In setting pie-plant it is better to get old roots as the seedlings are not sure to come true to type and as one cannot conveniently run an experiment station in a garden and do much else I say plant the old roots. Of course you might from seed get some grand new sorts; if you are in it for money take good old roots and divide with a sharp knife or the spade into as many pieces as there are eyes or buds; you must be careful that each piece has a bud or it will not grow no matter how large the cutting.

To prepare the ground, select a southern exposure and plow deeply and heavily fertilize. Do not be afraid of putting on too much manure, there is no danger of that, for pie-plant is a heavy feeder. The roots should be set for the purpose of forcing about five feet apart in rows each way arranged so that the plants of the second row will come midway between the plants of the first row. I think spring the best time to set out, and the crown of the plant should just come above the ground, you cannot force a new bed for two years, without danger of injuring it, but you may cut from it at any time when it is large enough.

The forcing is done by placing kees around the plants and banking with heating manure or by using rows of boards and banking around it. You can force it here and have it ready for market in February or by the first of March unless the winter is unusually cold. Of nights a piece of old matting or carpet should be thrown over the top to keep out the chill air.

If you will plant horseradish sets any time up to the first of June you may force them next spring. By sets I mean the little top shoot with about half an inch of stalk on it, set these out on the south side of a building, give them rich soil and plenty of water and they will do the rest, the latter part of January scrape away the snow if there is any and cover six inches deep with well-heated manure, notice it in a week and see if the shoots have not started, if they are an inch high they will do to dig; wash and grind the roots and place in good vinegar in pint and quart cans and you can sell them as fast as you want to.

For forcing asparagus you must stake off the bed you mean to force. I would advise forcing one end of the bed one spring and one end next as it is not safe to force it two consecutive seasons. You must also in the fall before the ground freezes dig a trench eighteen inches to two feet deep around each clump of roots, far enough from it so you expose none of the roots. This trench must be well packed in with straw; give the surface of the ground a good dressing of well-rotted manure or, better yet, fertilizer.

When you want to force your asparagus dig the straw out of the trench and fill with heating manure banked up to two feet above the plants on the north and a foot on the south, then put on your sash, plant bed cloth or plain factory and your asparagus is ready to start a growth, you must keep it watered well.

I hope you will plan ahead and grow something early and get a good price for it, as I know you can.—G. M., in Garden and Farm.

## The Small Farm Best.

Three years ago I sold a farm of 200 acres that was heavily mortgaged, and out of my equity I bought and paid, for a fifty-acre farm, with fair improvements, and I think it was the best trade I ever made in my life. We have four in the family, do all of our own work, get much larger yields from small fields, in proportion, than I did from the large ones and having less land to cultivate I can give more attention to cows, hogs and poultry, which I find pays better than drowned-out or dried-up crops, and since we have no hired help or interest to pay we are living comfortably and can succeed in "hanging on" through about as hard times as anybody can. For a money maker, to say nothing of the greater comfort in living, I vote every time for a small farm paid for against a big farm with a mortgage.—S. Ailons, Mich.

## Tillage.

The object of tillage is to secure the proper arrangement of soil particles with relation to each other. The stirring of the soil is very beneficial in the destruction of weeds, but any system that will keep the soil in the best physical condition will also keep down the weeds. Soil temperature can be considerably influenced by physical conditions. The water-holding capacity or facility with which water can move through the soil, and consequently the supply of plant food which may be carried to the roots of the crop, the amount of water taken to the surface and evaporated, are governed largely by the arrangement of the particles. The free access of air can be secured in sufficient quantities, supplying the necessary amount of oxygen, and the soil can be placed in such a condition of fineness as to allow the perfect root development. The importance of these points make it necessary to give a great deal of attention to the preparation of the seed bed.—South Dakota Experiment Station.

## THE BEEKEEPER.

How to Start in Beekeeping.—Some Answers to Inquiries.

A reader says: "I want to produce the honey I need for my own use and possibly a little to sell to neighbors. How many colonies should I have? Where can I buy them? What are they worth?"

To make a good beginning is always encouraging. I would advise "A reader" not to start with too many colonies, say about three good strong ones. We generally succeed better after some experience, and it is economical to gain that before investing a large amount in a new enterprise. If there is a successful apiarist in your vicinity by all means visit him and secure his advice. As a rule, beekeepers are very generous and have no "secrets of the trade" to hide from their fellow-men. If possible, it is best to purchase from a neighbor apiarist, but very often that cannot be done. "A reader" does not state, but possibly the only bees to be found in his neighborhood are in box hives. If so, purchase, and move some colonies to your place early in the spring, as soon as the bees can fly every day. It is best to move them at night or early in the morning before they begin to fly. Don't close the hive too tight while moving. Bees must have plenty of air to breathe. Use wire screen to close the hive for moving. When you get them home place them where you wish to have them permanently, set up a board against the front of the entrance and when the bees come out they will notice that they are not at home and will locate the hive and none will be lost. It is folly to purchase anything but rearing strong colonies. It is a waste of time to fuss around with weak colonies. If you have any choice of hives take the largest, as that is likely to give you the most bees, brood, and comb, and you will later see that a large comb is preferable to a small one or two small ones. It is best not to move bees in winter when cold, as they will break the cluster and often many die from the shock and excitement and sometimes the whole colony will perish. The bees should have a good flight soon after they are moved.

The colonies should be heavy, as that indicates a lot of honey; we don't want to feed it if it can be avoided, as that might induce robbing. Where to buy has been answered. By buying at home we save express charges and avoid risk of bees being killed while in transit. Prices differ in different localities. We may say a strong colony in a box hive with good large comb is worth \$3. A new hive complete with foundation, etc., will cost from \$2 to \$3. A pure queen \$1 to \$2 and the time and loss of transferring will bring the colony up to about \$8, and for that amount a strong colony of pure Italians in a good hive can be purchased. These are early spring prices.

In the fall we can often purchase at a little more than half the above prices, but then we have to risk the wintering and will have no benefit until the coming season. Spring is the preferable time to begin, as then we get the increase of the season as well as the honey produced. If we start in the fall our mistakes often prove fatal to the bees, while the bees will get along pretty well in the spring in spite of our blunders. Sometimes the beginner can purchase first swarms from some neighbor beekeeper and if from rather large hives so as to get good-sized swarms, it is not a bad plan if they can be had cheap. Have them hived in a good hive with all the frames filled with brood foundations and soon you will have a working colony.—Exchange.

## Dairy Wisdom.

The care of the cow at calving time is the most important thing.

She should be allowed a roomy box stall for several weeks and be attended by the same person, and he should be a kind, intelligent, sympathetic man.

When the calf is one day old remove it from the cow, it can be taught to drink readily and the cow will not mourn for it, as she will if it is left a longer time.

Do not neglect the warm bran wash, and be sure and take the chill from the water for at least ten days.

If a cow is inclined to hold up her milk, it is caused by nervous excitement, and she must be treated very gently.

If the udder is at all inflamed bathe it with hot water for at least a half hour at a time and rub dry.

Repeat this frequently each day until a cure is effected.

Bring her up to full feed very gradually.

Do not be afraid to feed plenty of wheat bran, but be careful of the heavier feeds until every possibility of fever is past.

A few round oats, two to four quarts daily, will work wonders for a cow that seems weak. Don't bleed her at the end of the tail for "horn distemper." And give her a few potatoes and apples.

The amount of butter obtained from a given quantity of cream is not necessarily increased by churning the cream sweet. Each skimming must be thoroughly mixed with the previous day's cream whether sweet or sour. In churning the cream sweet it is not necessary to churn it at a certain degree of thickness. The temperature must be right, and then there will be no trouble in churning.

It is a mistake to feed calves for months on new milk to make them better for the dairy. Skim-milk is just as good and does not cost one-tenth as much. A calf raised on skim-milk does not look so sleek and fine as her new milk-fed sister, but will make as much or more butter when the time comes, if as well bred.

## MONEY IN TOMATOES.

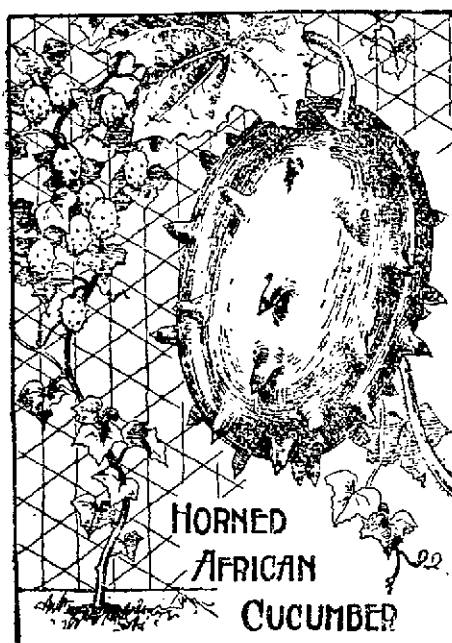
It is Not Only Necessary to Raise Tomatoes for Sale, But to Sell Them.

An Eastern farmer who has been experimenting with raising tomatoes for profit writes that he put in four acres in alluvial soil and raised from them 963 bushels of tomatoes, which at 20 cents a bushel brought him \$192.60. If he had planted the same land in corn, he says, and raised 48 bushels to the acre that crop at 30 cents a bushel would have been worth \$144, which leaves the tomato crop \$144.90 ahead. "According to the price of corn and tomatoes in 1896," he continues, "I raised \$44 worth of tomatoes and \$28.60 worth of corn. On this basis I would have been compelled to cultivate 20 acres of corn to equal in value four acres of tomatoes. When frost came I had 300 bushels of tomatoes nearly ripe. And this brings me to the main point, namely, that if tomatoes could be produced two weeks earlier, the profit in the crop would be nearly doubled."

The record of such experience as this is so alluring that every one who reads it is tempted to go into the tomato business at once. On second thought, however, the idea presents itself that in order to make the profit, it is not only necessary to raise tomatoes for sale, but to sell them. This we will be better able to do when we have fewer combinations of "cannons of industry," who take possession of our canning factories and, instead of extending them into new localities, shut down many of those already in existence in order to centralize the whole business. When a few such problems as these are solved the farmer who uses his brains in diversifying his crops, will be one of the most prosperous members of the community, and this country will be by far the most prosperous on earth.

## Africa Horned or Climbing Cucumber.

This odd and peculiar shaped cucumber certainly has many fine qualities which make it a very novel as well as desirable plant especially for domestic purposes. The growth, habit of the vine and formation of fruit tend to make it one of the most interesting plants to cultivate in the garden. It is a rapid grower, and will climb to a considerable height on a trellis or screen, or it may be allowed to trail on the ground. The fruit, which is



borne in profusion all summer is a deep sea-green color but when ripe turns to an orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a muskmelon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For use it should be taken before it is too old, like other cucumbers. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure cucumber flavor in a degree of delicacy which is surprising, flesh very tender and melting.

## The Model Housewife.

The model housewife is not she who spends the most of her time in the kitchen, who never has any time for reading and recreation. Nor is it she who immediately makes her beds upon rising in the morning without allowing them a breath of God's fresh air, in order that she may have an early start with the work of the day.

No, the model housewife of to-day is systematic, thoughtful, with plenty of leisure time, yet always diligent. In the kitchen all that is necessary is to set the domestic machinery in motion and then a little attention keeps it going.

Upon rising in the morning the windows are opened in the bed chambers and the bed clothing placed upon chairs to catch the morning air and after an hour or two the rooms are set in order. In the summer, if you haven't screens, you better have flies than exclude the sunshine and fresh air.

The up-to-date housekeeper bears in mind the health of her family by keeping her bedrooms free from the stuffy influence brought to bear through lack of proper ventilation. She remembers, too, that her husband and children enjoy seeing her in the home at all times.

Next to godliness comes cleanliness, then to cleanliness add a systematic willingness to labor in the home and for the home, and there will be fewer housewives who look upon home work as laborious, and fewer maidens who rush to the shop and factory to avoid the irksomeness of home.—Farm News.

## About Celery.

Celery that remains in drills should be examined and if the tops show signs of decay the covering should be taken off on a fine day, shaken up and dried and put back again in the evening. Exposure to the light and air will help to stop the rot. The coverings of drills that have been dug out may be carted away and the soil leveled with the plow. Sow some celery seeds in heat. The young plants will be useful for flavoring later on.

## Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance.

A warning that can not safely be ignored. To perfect to purify the blood of the time means more than the annoyance of painful and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentle, 2001 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with boils and pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. cured me, and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I have a good complexion, which I never had before."

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I did seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

**S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD**

is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from poison and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

Books free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR A LARGE . . . and Complete Stock of..

**CLOTHING**

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

AT -- LOW -- PRICES

....CALL ON....

**J. W. FOLTZ,**

CLOTHIER,

E. Main St., Massillon, O.

**WARTHORST & Co.**

**QUARRY.**

**BRICK. - - BRICK.**

**Massillon, O.**



**"The Model Sisters"**

have opened a

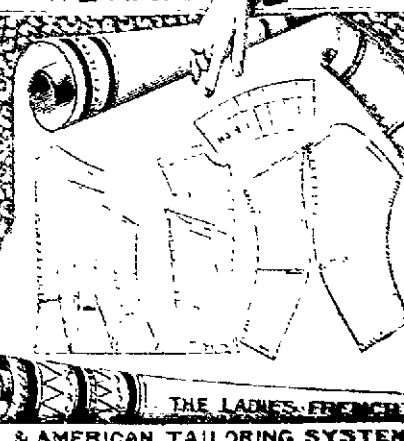
**Dress Cutting School**

and are now ready for five hundred ladies.

Our system is the finest ever put on record. It is used in the largest establishments in the world and has met with great success wherever introduced. It cuts the most graceful and perfect fitting garments a lady wears.

Stop—and think what this wonderful school does for you—what an opportunity you have. No sewing six months for nothing.

**WE HAVE FOUND IT**



Ladies furnish their own material sew for themselves or friends while learning.

School open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Ladies Invited.

No. 63 East Tremont Street.

MASSILLON, O.

TRIAL LESSONS FREE OF CHARGE.

Dora Ebbe. Cora Cornelius.

THE LADIES' SEWING SYSTEM & AMERICAN TAILORING SYSTEM



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 11.  
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON  
SALE AT BARNES'S BOOK STORE, Bann-  
mer's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

A strong movement is on foot to make the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, congressman from this district, chairman of the Republican state convention. Mr. Taylor is well known as one of the best speakers in Ohio and there appears to be a general agreement that the delegates would make no mistake in naming him for the place.

The Hon. S. J. Williams, senator from the Stark county district in the Seventy-second and Seventy-third general assemblies, is being brought forward by his friends for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor. The Ohio State Journal says: "Senator Williams is a gentleman of the highest public character, and his integrity and his Republicanism are alike unquestioned. His nomination would be an honor to the party and a source of strength to the state ticket."

A recent dispatch from Newcastle, Pa. says: "The Sherrango valley tin plate mill, which is the largest in the world, will begin operations on Monday, April 3. The plant contains thirty mills and is one-half larger than any other in the United States. Over 2,000 men will find employment." It is to the McKinley law that we owe the entire tin plate industry of the country, and as a result of the enactment of the Dingley law this factory has been re-opened and have hundreds of others all over the United States.

An examination of the figures of the imports and exports of iron and steel and the manufactures thereof from 1880 to 1898, shows that the imports are but one-fifth what they were in 1880, while the exports are five times what they were in that year. Thus the American manufactures, besides occupying four-fifths of the field which foreign manufactures were then supplying, have at the same time increased their exportations 400 per cent. No other feature of the success of American manufactures in foreign markets has been quite so wonderful as this.

The United States cruiser Raleigh, just returned from Manila, although only seven years old this year, has the honor of being the first ship of the new navy to be built by the government from stem to stern. Seven years ago this month she was lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, waiting for her machinery and boilers. Just one year ago on Monday she was at anchor in the harbor of Hongkong with the Olympia, Boston, Petrel, McCulloch, Nashan and Zafiro. The ships of Dewey's squadron were getting ready for the war, expecting to hear every day from Washington that hostilities had begun and ordering the squadron to take the Philippines. All through the war the Raleigh, in command of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, was on continuous duty, and it is said, no ship under Dewey's command did better work than she.

That champion of adversity, W. J. Bryan, in a number of recent platform addresses, has not only gone back on his assertion made after the election in 1896 to the effect that if prosperity returned under the gold standard, the party supporting it would be entitled to respect, but has evinced a desire to strengthen his scatter-brained free silver arguments by statements in which are exhibited a surprising lack of information. For instance: "The attempt of the Republican party to retire the greenbacks and substitute for them national bank notes," said Mr. Bryan the other day, "will give to that question a greater prominence than it enjoyed in 1896." The Republican party has never made such an attempt and probably never will make it. Mr. Bryan, having reached a point in his career where every blunder counts and where he can no longer rely upon the blithed worship and credulity of his listeners, should be careful about making misstatements of this character.

The United States government has every reason to be satisfied with the character of the instructions which are to be given to the Samoan commission. With Great Britain this country has maintained that the present troubles in Samoa were caused by the unlawful and incendiary actions of the German consul general, Herr Rose, and the German president of the municipal council, Dr. Raffel. It was therefore insisted by the United States and England that the inquiry and report of a commission should embrace the doings of these German officials, and in the adjustment of the issue the two countries named have carried the day. Other instructions to the commission are very broad and are based primarily on the belief of the three governments that the restoration of law and

order in the islands is the first thing to be accomplished to insure a settlement of the greater international questions. In this understanding are found good grounds for the belief that the commission will make a speedy and amicable adjustment of existing troubles in Samoa.

## TO TALK POLITICS.

Commissioner of Railways  
and His Clerk Here.

## THEIR VISIT A MYSTERY.

Mr. Archer is Also the State Commander of the Sons of Veterans, and He Speaks About the Suspension of Daniel Ritter Camp, of Massillon.

State Railway Commissioner Kayler and his chief clerk, E. H. Archer, spent Tuesday afternoon in Massillon and vicinity. Nobody knows exactly what brought them here or just what they did while in the city. Mr. Kayler went from here to Canal Fulton shortly after arriving, but Mr. Archer was in the city all day. The latter returned to Columbus Tuesday night. The commissioner got back from Fulton early in the evening, and went from Massillon to Canton. The people in Massillon and Canal Fulton on whom they called are of more or less political prominence, and to them the visitors talked about the state delegates soon to be chosen. Mr. Kayler is an appointee of the present state administration. Mr. Archer said that his only purpose in coming here was to "see the boys."

Mr. Archer, as is generally known, is the state commander of the Sons of Veterans, and it was he who suspended Daniel Ritter Camp, of this city, for non-payment of dues. "My coming here at this time," said Mr. Archer, "has nothing to do with the Sons of Veterans affair. That's too small a matter for much of a fuss. The camp is suspended, and the commander-in-chief has sustained my action. If the camp has not returned to good standing by May 1, it will forfeit its charter, unless, of course, it cares to go to the extraordinary expense and trouble of filing a petition in error with the national commandery previous to that time."

## THE BEAUX AND BELLES.

A New and Original Entertainment to be  
Given in Massillon.

The attraction known as the Beaux and Belles of Blackville, which will appear at the Armory, April 27 and 28, will be very different from any minstrel ever seen in Massillon, the only repetition of the old show being the famous jubilee singers, by request. The well known local talent will take part on the ends as follows:

Edna	Tambos
Mrs. Bert Coleman	Jerome Shieley
Mrs. R. B. Dittom	Ed Albrecht
Mrs. Charles Porter	Rob. Coleman
Mrs. Culbertson	Harry Conrad
Miss Edith Albrecht	Walter Baylis

The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association. The president, Mrs. C. McC Everhard, will be the interlocutor, Lady Dockstadter.

"Like Diamonds  
Raindrops Glisten."

*Drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use, and, like the rain, disappear for the good of humanity. Each dose when taken is in a very short time thoroughly mixed with the blood and actively getting in its work of purification. Hood's never disappoints.*

**Milk Leg.**—"When my last child was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1874, I became afflicted with milk leg in terrible form. Our family physician was faithful but could only relieve temporarily. Keeping boarders, I was on my feet a great deal. Finally the dye in some red stockings poisoned my inflamed ankles, making many sores. I was in continual misery, gangrene setting in five times. The bones were visible, finger and toe nails came off and my hair came out. I could not sleep without opiates. I dreaded death, but dreaded life all the more. I suffered until the spring of 1892 when our druggist suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. The discharges gradually healed, new flesh formed, new nails and hair grew; until after taking twenty bottles I was completely cured and I naturally bless the medicine. It is now March, '98 and I am still well." Mrs. CYNTHIA A. EDWARDS, 1127 Cleveland Av., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

• Later. She is "still in good health."

**Crip.**—"Sixteen weeks of crip made me weak, but after all else failed Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. Later I overworked, and dyspepsia and carter in mouth and stomach bothered me. I took the Sarsaparilla again and it completely restored me. Mrs. EDNA B. HOSAN, Leber, N. H.

**Malaria.**—"I was a soldier and after trying all I had fever and ague, rheumatism, and nervous prostration so that I could not work. Nothing helped until Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely so that I lost no time now." J. H. STILLMAN, Cheltenham, Pa.

**Scrofula.**—"Running scrofula sores made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative used me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And so and in few months the sores completely healed." Mrs. J. M. HATCH, Etta, N. H.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the constipating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

## SAXTON'S PLANS.

He Intended to Leave Canton  
and Start Life Anew.

A GOVERNMENT POSITION.

He Had Received an Appointment, and Was Closing Up His Affairs Preparatory to Assuming His Duties—President McKinley's Conditions.

A Canton correspondent of the Pittsburgh Times tells the following story of a change in life contemplated by George Saxton, and which may have had considerable bearing on the tragedy which ended it all:

"Pursued and harassed by the woman he had taken from family and home, to abandon after a few years of infatuation, George D. Saxton had determined to leave Canton and start life anew in another city. His plans were all made and his preparations for an early departure completed when he met his death. This side light on the tragedy, which ended the intrigue between Saxton and Mrs. Annie E. George, has been known for months to the attorneys for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. George on the charge of murder. Its bearing upon the case is obvious, but it has been determined that no attempt will be made to place it before the jury, for the reason that to do so would bring into court the names of Mr. Saxton's relatives, a thing which the prosecution has refused to do. The facts, however, have been given to me and the story is now for the first time given to the public.

"Whether Mrs. George knew of Saxton's intentions to leave Canton, and was influenced by the effect his move might have upon her life, is a conjecture, and must remain so until she chooses to tell her side of the story. Her anxiety to see him might be taken as an indication that she had learned of his rather suddenly formed intention. George Saxton's life was as keen a disappointment to himself as it was to his friends and relatives. An early disappointment in a love affair, in which a young lady of high standing was concerned, made an impression upon his entire later existence. Much has been said about that affair in sensational journals, but the facts were that a lovers' quarrel separated the tie, and before the reconciliation, which was inevitable if both lived, was brought about, the young woman died. After that Saxton led a life that was very far from the way it should have been, but in all his intrigues he never lost memory of what he had let slip out of his existence. It was his custom to place flowers regularly upon the grave of his early love.

"Finally came his meeting with the wife of Sample C. George. There followed two years of pursuit and then four more years of infatuation. Following this were six years made hateful to Saxton by the vindictive and exacting nature of the woman he had led astray. He became involved in litigation which kept his name before the public and made his name a scandal in Canton. In early life Saxton was sought by society. After that he was tolerated, then shunned. At first he did not so much notice the change in his social relations with the rest of the world, but as his relatives rose in politics and society he now began to feel the ignoring brought upon himself. He stubbornly fought against popular verdict for a time and then resolved to give up the struggle and seek among strangers for the peace of mind which was denied him here.

"Mr. Saxton, as is generally known, was the brother of the wife of President McKinley, but he knew better than to turn to occupants of the White House for consolation or assistance. He was a man of considerable property, but of little ready money. He was not a well-trained business man. So he sought an appointive office, which would have carried with it enough salary to support him until he could dispose of his Canton business interests, but of not sufficient importance to attract attention to him. He secured such an appointment through the interior department, without letting anyone but his most intimate friends know of his intentions. After his plans were all made he went to his brother-in-law, President McKinley, and told him of what he had done, and that he intended in the future to keep his name free of all scandal. The President congratulated him, but told him that he would not let the appointment hold good unless he settled the litigation in which he was involved in Canton. Against this decree there was no appeal, and Saxton set himself about his task. Then came the tragic death."

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. CALVIN CONKLE.

WILMOT, April 18.—The funeral of Mrs. Calvin Conkle, whose death occurred Saturday, took place this morning, services being held in the U. B. church, the Rev. Mr. Sprinkle officiating. Mrs. Conkle was about 28 years of age, and had been married three years. She leaves a husband, but no children. Among those who attended the funeral was Mrs. J. E. English, of Massillon.

C. J. HICKEY.

Frederick R. Forster, of this city, has been notified of the death of C. J. Hickey, of Allegheny, N. Y., supreme recorder of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

## For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

## A CYCLONE

In a Forest is a Good Illustration of La Grippe's Effect Upon the  
Nervous System.

## DR. MILES' NERVINE

Repairs the Damage and Assists Nature in Restoring Order Among  
the Shattered Nerves.

The ravages of La Grippe upon the system are due to its peculiar exciting effect upon the nervous system. Its attacks are frequently so severe as to cause delirium in a few hours after the first symptoms appear. No medicine has ever been discovered that so readily repairs the damage to the shattered nerves as Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It soothes and quiets the excited nerves and brings rest and sleep to the tired brain. It strengthens the stomach, brings back the appetite and stimulates digestion. If taken at once upon the first approach of the disease it will, in nine cases out of ten, repel the attack and prevent its further inroads.

Read the following account of La Grippe's devastation and how it was overcome: "I was naturally healthy and had a strong constitution, but La Grippe seemed to single me out and it did more to rob me of my health than all the sickness and trouble in my fifty-one years of life. I had suffered two severe at-

tacks, from which I never fully recovered, and when the third one came I fell an easy victim. I had pains in my arms, shoulders and chest, especially on the left side; my nervous system was almost destroyed and I lost flesh, strength and energy. It seemed impossible for me to rally, and relapse followed relapse until I came near dying from heart failure.

My appetite was gone, digestion was impaired, bowels became constipated and the food I ate did not seem to nourish me. After battling with death for several months during which time I had exhausted the resources of our local physicians, I consulted a renowned specialist. When he was unable to help me a morbid fear took possession of me, and I believed I was beyond hope. I read in the papers of the good Dr. Miles' Nervine was doing for La Grippe victims and determined to try it. In a few days the miserable forebodings departed, my appetite improved, my sleep was regular and restful, and soon my trembling limbs began to regain their lost strength. I used the Nervine and Liver Pills for my bowels, and after taking a course of these remedies, I was transformed into a new woman, and

could bear my weight of years like a girl of twenty. Oh, that all tired out, broken down, nerve shattered women might give that great medicine a trial. If I could give a present to every woman in the land I could not offer anything better than a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Mrs. T. R. PHILPORT,  
Salisbury, Mo.

By bringing sound, refreshing sleep to the tired brain, soothing the irritated nerves and creating good appetite, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine overcomes the excessive waste of the system and replaces what disease has robbed it of. It adds strength to the vital force and assists nature to build up the worn-out tissues.

## SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment, consisting of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person who will send name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning name of this paper to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## THE SCHOOL BOARDS

Reorganization Both in  
City and Township.

## CORN AND KERSTETTER.

The Former Re-elected President of the Massillon Board, and the Latter of the Township—Considerable Business Transacted.

As required by law, the city board of education of 1898-9 met Monday evening, disposed of what little business there was and adjourned sine die, after which the board for 1899 and 1900 organized. The vote at the recent election was canvassed, and William B. Humberger and David Johns, the re-elected members, were qualified. J. C. Corns was again chosen as president; Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, president pro tempore, and W. B. Humberger, clerk.

The committee recently given power to select a teacher for the additional department to be opened at the State street building next week, reported that Miss Maude Farrell, who for some time past has been a substitute teacher in the West Tremont street building, had been chosen.

## THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

Meets and Organizes in Massillon on  
Monday.

The township board of education met in this city Monday. Clarence Fasnacht, district No. 3, successor to L. Bonvolat, and Samuel B. Sterns, district No. 5, successor to Jeremiah Swier, were present and took the oath of office. The board is now composed of D. M. Kerstetter, Miss Cunningham, Clarence Fasnacht, Samuel B. Sterns, Cyrus Smith, M. O. Essig, R. Leifer, George Leeper and W. H. Allen. David M. Kerstetter was re-elected president. He announced the following committees:

Text-books—Leeper, Cunningham, Fasnacht.

Buildings and grounds—Leeper, Sterns and Essig.

Supplies—Allen, Cunningham, Leifer.

Finances—Smith, Sterns and Leeper.

Rules and regulations—Sterns, Essig, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Leeper, it was agreed to certify to the auditor that \$6,000 would be needed for the beginning of September, 1899, and ending September, 1900. Of this sum, \$3,000 will go into the contingent fund, and \$3,000 into the tuition fund.

The committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to visit all buildings and report necessary repairs at the next meeting. The trip is not to cost more than \$5.

With the question of teachers' and janitors' salaries came a bad complication of matters. First a motion by Mr. Sterns that for the six-months term, beginning in September, \$2.15 a day should be the limit paid teachers, they to do their own janitor work or pay for having it done, was carried. Messrs. Leifer, Leeper and Kerstetter voting no.

Mr. Leeper moved that \$2 be adopted as the limit of wages for the spring term of three months. This was lost, Messrs. Sterns, Smith, Essig, Leifer and Allen voting against it.

Two more motions of a similar nature were put and lost. This disgusted Mr. Allen, who moved to adjourn, only to meet with another defeat.

Then it was agreed to re-consider Mr. Sterns' motion. Mr. Smith moved that the term be for eight months, and this carrying, Mr. Smith presented another resolution making \$2 a day the limit, which was also carried.

Mr. Leeper's motion that the wage limit for janitors be fifteen cents a day was adopted.

So, in the end, the matter rested about as it was last year—\$2 a day as the limit for teachers' pay for the term of eight months. A singular fact in connection with the meeting was that not a single bill was presented for payment.

## THE EIGHTH OHIO.

Seven Companies Mustered Out by the  
Adjutant General.

Ever since its return from the Cuban campaign there seems to have been discontent among men and officers of the Eighth, and numerous charges were made against Colonel Hard, who had made himself quite unpopular. Company officers have been negligent in keeping the accounts of their respective organizations, and as a result the adjutant general has mustered out seven of the twelve companies. The story is told in the following dispatch sent out from Wooster:

"A sensation was created here this morning when it was learned that Colonel Hard and Captain Gerlach, of Company D, Eighth regiment, received notice from the state adjutant general that seven of the twelve companies of the Eighth regiment were mustered out of service for not obeying two general orders, namely, reporting supplies and sending in muster rolls. There is much indignation over the muster out of Company D, of Wooster. The newspapers have been full of the Eighth from the time it was mustered into the United States service until the time it received its final discharge. The regiment was known as 'McKinley's Own,' it having been recruited as a part of the National guard of Ohio, from the neighborhood of the President's home at Canton, and many of Mr. McKinley's friends and acquaintances joined it when it went into the United States service. There was a good deal of complaint about the treatment they alleged they had received from some of the officers, and Colonel Hard made several public statements in explanation of the charges. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service about two months after the taking of Santiago."

The three Canton companies are included in the seven mustered out by the adjutant general.

## HIGHWAYMEN IN CANTON.

One Man Shot and Robbed and Another Relieved of \$30.

CANTON, April 17.—Professor Frank Sweitzer, a teacher in the high school, had an unpleasant experience with a footpad Saturday evening a little after 7 o'clock. He was passing the Pennsylvania railway station, and just as he reached the ladies' waiting room, he was confronted by a resolute looking villain who shoved a revolver in his face and told him to deliver up his cash. The professor turned over his purse, containing thirty dollars, and the robber rapidly disappeared in the direction of the steel works.

Harvey D. Strong, a tuba player in Thayer's band, and an employee of J. D. Frank, was held up by a highwayman at 9:30 Sunday night, who demanded his valuables. Strong refused to yield to this request and was shot in the groin and relieved of a watch, the footpad not waiting to search his victim for money. The police as yet have no clue. Strong's injuries will not prove serious. From the description Mr. Strong gave of his assailant, it is believed by the police that he is the same man who robbed Professor Sweitzer on Saturday night.

W. E. N. Hemphrey, trustee for the creditors of William C. Steiman, has brought suit against Jane Castleman to recover \$1,590.30, alleged to have been paid by the administrator of William Castleman, John O. Garrett, on an alleged fraudulent note.

## Future of the Bicycle.

It is agreed by all bicycle manufacturers that the 1899 models represent the perfect wheel. Improvement seems to be impossible. Precisely the same thing is true of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It represents the limits of science in overcoming disease, and it is impossible to make a better medicine for the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. A few doses of the Bitters will start weak, nervous and bloodless people on the road to strength. A regular course of treatment will bring back the pink to the cheeks and sparkle to the eye. Sleep will come naturally, and it will be refreshing and healthful. Dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation will be completely banished, and the blessings of true health bestowed. Never take a substitute for this perfect remedy.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## "I'VE COME TO KILL"

Terrible Announcement of  
Mrs. Brier's Assailant.

## IT WAS MONDAY MORNING.

Unknown Ruffian Breaks Down the Door of John Brier's West Brookfield Residence, Steals Some Money and Nearly Chokes Mrs. Brier.

Constable Sibila and other citizens of West Brookfield, on the trail of a man who broke down the door of John Brier's residence and attempted to kill Mrs. Brier, made a vain search of Massillon early Monday morning. The name of the person they wanted was not known, but they had a good description of him.

The assault occurred at 3:30 Monday morning. Mrs. Brier was alone with her two children, her husband being at the home of a sick friend. Mrs. Brier awoke with the breaking in of the door, and thinking it was her husband returning called him by name. The next moment some one caught a pillow from her bed and threw it at the lamp, extinguishing the light. Then he grasped her at the throat and hissed in her ear that he had come to kill her. The commotion aroused the children, who yelled so loudly that the ruffian became alarmed and hurriedly left. Mrs. Brier was partially conscious when her husband reached home a half hour later. She remembered the appearance of her assailant. The shock she sustained was a serious one, and it will be weeks before she will have recovered.

A purse containing \$1.00 and a money order for five dollars was stolen. The purse and note were afterwards found in the street, but the money had been taken.

## DEFINE'S HOUSE BURNED.

Another Serious Fire Occurs at  
Navarre Today.

NAVARRA, April 18.—Mrs. James Define's residence, commonly known as the Dan Pearl property, situated along the C. & C. S. railway, caught fire at noon today, presumably from a spark from a locomotive, and burned to the ground. The furniture on the second floor was destroyed, but all that on the first floor was saved. Photographer Gremann, a boarder, lost material worth \$100. The total loss is \$700; no insurance.

## Resolutions of Respect.

At a joint meeting of the operators and miners of the counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Tuscarawas, held in the city hall in New Philadelphia, April 13, 14 and 15, the following resolutions of respect were adopted: Whereas, Through the inscrutable Power manifest throughout the universe, the late Ralph H. Wainwright was suddenly called from among us to depart this life, therefore be it

Resolved, That this joint convention of operators and miners of the counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Tuscarawas, feeling and regretting the loss of so valuable and estimable a coadjutor, do hereby manifest our sorrow and esteem.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution, signed by the chairman and secretaries of this convention, be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, and that the secretary be authorized to have duplicates of the same executed and a copy thereof sent to the relatives of the deceased and a copy to the office of the deceased at Massillon, O., and that a copy be given to the press for publication.

D. S. SOBERS, President.  
THEO. F. GELTZ, Sec'y. Operators,  
JOHN STEVENSON, Sec'y. Miners.

Advertised Letters.  
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 18, 1899:

LADIES  
Hall, Mrs. Jennie Snyder, Miss Mary Hassler, Mrs. Daniel Haiter, Mrs. Lilla MEN.  
Phillips, Mr.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.  
FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.



# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Jacob Myers is visiting friends in Norwalk.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Paul, a son.

Clarence Evans how has a Bell telephone, No. 130.

Mrs. C. L. McLain is visiting relatives in Newcomerstown.

P. D. Wampler returned to Bay City, Mich., this morning.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison, on Tuesday evening, a son.

Charles McGlinchey, of Mineral Point, is the guest of Massillon relatives.

Miss Caroline Kratsch, of Bolivar, spent Monday with Massillon relatives.

The amateur minstrels will rehearse at the McCue residence at 7:30 this evening.

Mrs. Michael Adley, and daughter, of Navarre, are visiting relatives in the city.

A Bell telephone, No. 212, has been placed in the office of J. C. Lowe, the tailor.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson conducted services at the state hospital Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, of Steubenville, are guests at the Corns residence in Prospect street.

C. Limb, after an illness of several weeks, resumed his duties in the Pennsylvania yards today.

William Kail, of Cleveland, is visiting at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Kail, in East street.

James P. McCurdy, aged 69, who had spent his entire life in Canton, died Monday, from heart trouble.

William Snively left today, for Columbus, where he will take U. S. Railway Mail service examination.

Mrs. George Llewellyn, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lizzie Harris, of Canal Dover, are the guests of Mrs. Griffin, in Paul alley.

A special election will be held at Doylestown on April 29, to vote on the question of bonding the village for \$10,000 for an electric light plant.

John Brennen, the East Main street saloon-keeper, is suffering with an injured hand and a sprained ankle, sustained by falling from a chair Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dantz have returned from Applecreek, where they spent ten days with relatives. Mr. Dantz resumed his duties as motorman on the street car line today.

Frederick Foster, Sebastian Hamel, E. M. Ertle, George Greenfelder, Charles Duber and William Crone attended the district meeting of the Knights of St. John at Akron on Sunday.

The book committee of the board of trustees of the McClymonds public library held a meeting on Monday afternoon and selected a long list of new books, which will soon be placed upon the shelves.

William Sorg has resigned his position as general yardmaster for the Pennsylvania Company at Crestline, and has returned to Massillon and again taken charge of the local coal train. W. A. Smith, of Alliance, is Mr. Sorg's successor.

Three hundred dollars changed hands at a cock fight held west of the city Saturday night. Birds from Canal Fulton, Dalton, North Lawrence, Elton and East Greenville fought. The bulk of the money passed into the pockets of East Greenville sports.

The disbanding of seven companies of Eighth regiment seems to have been largely due to hostility to Colonel Hard. The five companies retained were pronounced in their opposition to the colonel, and it is said he was quite unpopular with state officials.

Veterinary Surgeon B. F. Groll, after a confinement of seven months with inflammatory rheumatism, is now able to walk with the aid of crutches. The physicians think that to restore the affected limb to its former state it will be necessary to break and set the bone.

Mrs. John Weisner, of East Greenville, a sister of Mrs. Judson Farrell, of 29 Henry street, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday afternoon. Her condition is serious. She is the postmistress of East Greenville. Mrs. Farrell, who has been quite ill for some time past, is now somewhat better.

While the train stopped at Newark, O., Charles Oertel wrote the following to THE INDEPENDENT: "Batteries O and B, of the Sixth heavy artillery are now on the way to Manila, by the way of San Francisco. All the Massillon boys are in Battery O, all are well, and bid good-bye to their Massillon friends."

The East Ohio Gas Company has tested its line as far as Dennison, and is now working toward Massillon. The testing corps may reach here today or tomorrow. About twenty Massillonians have contracted for gas and have had connections made, and the number is expected to grow rapidly during the next month.

Mrs. Charles J. Corey has received an interesting letter from Mrs. Anna Schneider, formerly Miss Souders, of this city, who is now with her husband in Japan. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the First Reformed church recently sent a contribution to the missionary church at Sendai, near

Tokio, Japan, in which Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are interested. The letter is an acknowledgment of this gift.

Mrs. Anna M. Bamberger entertained a party of thirty-five friends at her Rodman street home, Tuesday evening, in honor of her fifty-fourth birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre was played, the two first prizes being won by Mrs. Anna Daul and George Rink. The other prizes were awarded to Mrs. Rosa Smith and Henry Hansen.

The East South street property of the late Mrs. Sarah J. Russell was sold at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to Philip Sonnhalter for \$5,000. Mr. Sonnhalter intends to make some slight changes in the house, which is a commodious brick structure, and with his family will take residence there in the fall.

Massillon sportsmen are talking of getting up a petition to present to the authorities, asking that when the Zoar dam is rebuilt a part of it be so constructed that fish can cross and recross it. Before the dam broke it was impossible for fish, once having gone over the bank, to return. Thus the fishermen north of the dam did not enjoy as good a sport as those living below.

As several boys employed at Reed & Company's glass works were on their way home at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, they were confronted in West Main street by two individuals who seemed to know that the former had money with them. The lads took to their heels and managed to outdistance their pursuers. The would be thieves are supposed to belong to the brotherhood of tramps which is now infesting the neighborhood.

## FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Superintendent Pontius Files His Quarterly Report.

CANTON, April 19.—Superintendent Pontius, of the Stark county workhouse, has filed his quarterly report with the county commissioners. It covers the period from January 1, 1899, to March 31, 1899, and shows that during the three months there were 163 prisoners received at the institution, 96 of them being from Stark county. The report shows the cash earnings for the quarter to have been \$3,086.21, and the expenditures for the same time to have been \$5,150.85. The report further shows that there was paid into the county treasury, \$764.55 and that there is due the institution on book accounts, \$8,605.41.

A motion to set aside judgment has been ordered in the estate of Jacob Paul, of Massillon.

B. F. Faust, the retiring president of the city council, in an address to the incoming council, made many valuable suggestions, among others the bonding of the city for \$100,000 for the installation of an electric light plant. He said that interest on money invested and all operating expenses would amount to but \$10,000 a year, concluding by saying: "This estimate would not only furnish you the 300 arc lights you now have but 50 more, and not only a portion on moonlight schedule but all night, and I believe that a much better service can be had. Something must be done. We are now paying in round numbers \$23,000 a year for light, and in ten years you will have paid \$230,000 and what have you then—nothing but a little convenience in the matter of lighted streets. On the other hand if the city owns its light plant in ten years it could pay off its bonds at less than our present levy of 1.9 mills which is much higher than the rate for any other municipal purpose."

Judge McCarty, of the common pleas court, yesterday celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. In the evening nearly all the members of the legal fraternity in the city called upon him and tendered congratulations.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

HENRY BOESKIN.

Henry Boeskin, of Cleveland, the father of the Rev. H. Boeskin, rector of St. Barbara's Catholic church at West Brookfield, is dead. He was 60 years old. He leaves a wife and large family. The Rev. Mr. Boeskin was with his father when death occurred, which was at noon last Sunday. The funeral will take place from St. Francis's church, at Cleveland, tomorrow. The Rev. Mr. Boeskin and the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer went to Cleveland today to attend the funeral.

JOHN CORKER.

The funeral of John Corker, who died at the county infirmary on Sunday, took place today from the Meunonite church, near North Lawrence, interment being made in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Corker was formerly a resident of North Lawrence. Some time ago he froze one of his feet, and being unmarried he thought it best to go to the infirmary for treatment. An amputation was performed, and it was thought that he was getting along nicely when death occurred. Mr. Corker was 61 years old.

CHARLES FRANKLIN MCGUIRE.

For the third time in eight weeks death has entered the East Tremont street home of Mr. and Mrs. James McGuire. Charles Franklin, their thirteen-month-old son, died yesterday. Convulsions, brought on by whooping cough caused death. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't, try Burdock Burdock Blood Bitters.

## SAFE IF VACCINATED.

So Says Health Officer T. Clarke Miller.

## SMALLPOX IN WAYNE CO.

The Disease Seems to be Gradually Coming East—Fifteen Cases at Fredericksburg, Twenty Miles Away—Orville Takes Action.

With smallpox within a score of miles of Massillon and the councils and the boards of health of the roundabout towns adopting quarantine regulations, the question as to what precautions this city ought to take now naturally arises. "Get vaccinated," says Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, "that is the only precaution. Doubtless the authorities of the cities in which there are smallpox cases are doing all they can to prevent the disease from spreading, but there is no way in which we could successfully keep out of the city persons coming from these towns. But under any circumstances, the man who is vaccinated is safe."

SITUATION AT FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 19.—No new cases of small pox were reported today. There are fifteen in town altogether, only one of which, however, is considered dangerous. Physicians hereabouts pronounced the disease pustular eczema, but the secretary of the state board of health says it is small-pox. Fredericksburg is in Wayne county, about twenty miles from Massillon.

DALTON IS ALARMED.

DALTON, April 19.—The fact that its near by neighbor, Orville, has seen fit to adopt quarantine regulations on account of the smallpox at Fredericksburg, has considerably alarmed this village, and the people are calling upon the council and the board of health to act. Orville is on a direct line from Fredericksburg, and Dalton from Orville. The latter is the meeting point of several railroads. Nothing has been done at Fredericksburg to prevent people from coming and going, and it is with fear and trembling that Dalton citizens see trains continue to arrive from the stricken regions. They cannot understand what there is to prevent a man with the germ about him from jumping aboard a train at Fredericksburg, twelve miles away, and coming right on to Dalton and give the disease a new field for its deadly work.

ORVILLE QUARANTINED.

ORVILLE, April 18.—At a special meeting of the board of health of this village last night it was unanimously decided that Health Officer Dr. Brooks should have unlimited power to prevent smallpox being brought to this place. Also, that this place be quarantined against Fredericksburg and Millersburg, where there are a number of cases. All passenger trains on the three lines of railroads which pass through this place, and any person wanting to stop here, will be required to show a health certificate. The public roads will also be guarded from any one coming from the above places. It will take an extra force of at least ten men to attend to this.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Greenville People in Trouble—Bad Man from Clinton.

Four of the twenty citizens of East Greenville who visited Massillon yesterday indulged in a disturbance at the Wooster street saloon of Benjamin Prosser before returning. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock. They gave what are thought to be assumed names to the mayor, and arranged for their later appearance.

An intoxicated citizen of Clinton announced that he was spoiling for a fight, in Charles street, Tuesday evening, but at the sight of Policeman Getz he wilted. The mayor gave him the usual penalty this morning.

Notice to Contractors.

The Minglewood Coal Company, of Wooster, will build one and one-fourth miles of track to their new mine near North Lawrence. Parties wishing to bid on this work can see plans and specifications by calling at the Wooster office or on the superintendent at the mine.

JAMES MULLINS.

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, shows that cod-liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

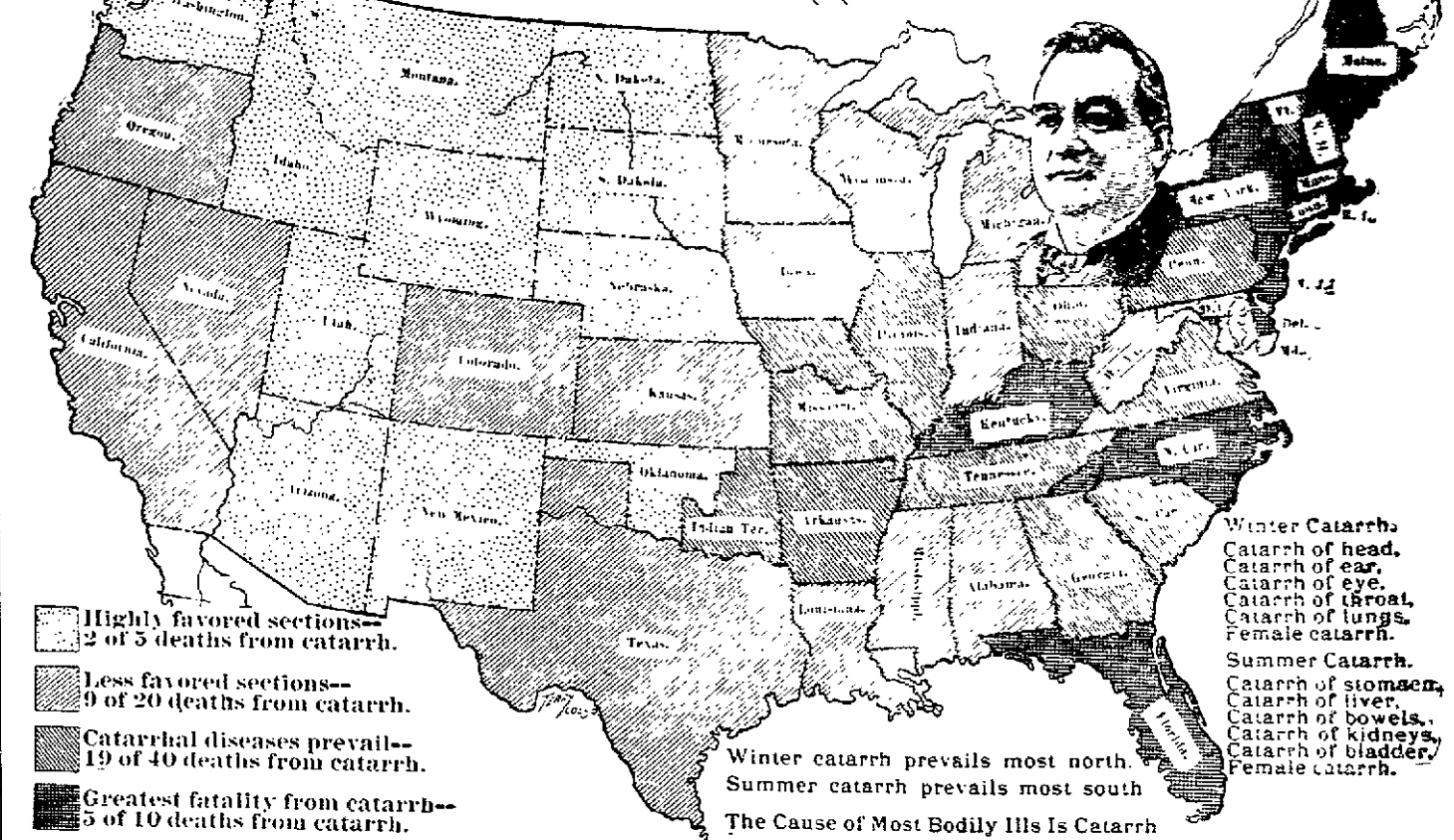
Glenn Tidings to Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief. It is the great remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs like asthma, bronchitis and hoarseness. Rider & Snyder.

KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Rider & Snyder.

# U. S. Census Report Showing The Awful Fatality of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



The above map has been carefully compiled from United States documents by The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. The figures were taken from the latest mortal statistics published by the government and entirely agree with the archives kept at the Hartman Sanitarium.

The map is made in four shades. The lightest shade shows the States which have the lowest per cent. of deaths due to catarrhal diseases. In these States very close to 42 per cent. of all deaths in 1890 were due to catarrhal diseases. That is to say, over four out of every ten deaths were from catarrhal affections.

In the States of next darker shade the per cent. varies from 42 to 45. In the next darker shade, 45 to 48 per cent. of the whole number of deaths resulted from catarrhal diseases. In the darkest shade we have indicated the States in which over 50 per cent. or one-half or more, of all the deaths were directly traceable to catarrh as the cause.

This is an appalling state of affairs. This nation has got to confront the fact that catarrh has become a national curse. Catarrhal diseases threaten the life of our people. Over one-half of the people suffer from some form or degree of catarrh. Fully thirty-five million people are personally interested in the discovery of a radical catarrh cure.

Miss Martinot's Letter.

Miss Sadie Martinot, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peru-na, as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Peru-na to the members of my profession. I have found it most helpful, and taken whenever the voice seems unreliable, it relieves hoarseness and dispels all tendency to coughing. I regard it as invaluable to actresses, singers and all persons who are obliged to depend upon clearness of voice. I consider Peru-na of especial benefit to women, and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing table is never without it."

Major Algonon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Georgia, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., says: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Peru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Peru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all."

Commissioner Williams' Case.

County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Peru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Major Mabson's Case.

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## Governor McCord's Case.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

"Gentlemen—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Peru-na for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh."

M. H. McCord.

Commissioner Williams' Case.

County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Peru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Hon. Jno. Williams.

Major Mabson's Case.

Major Algonon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Georgia, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., says: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Peru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Peru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all."

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Major



## FREAKS OF FORTUNE

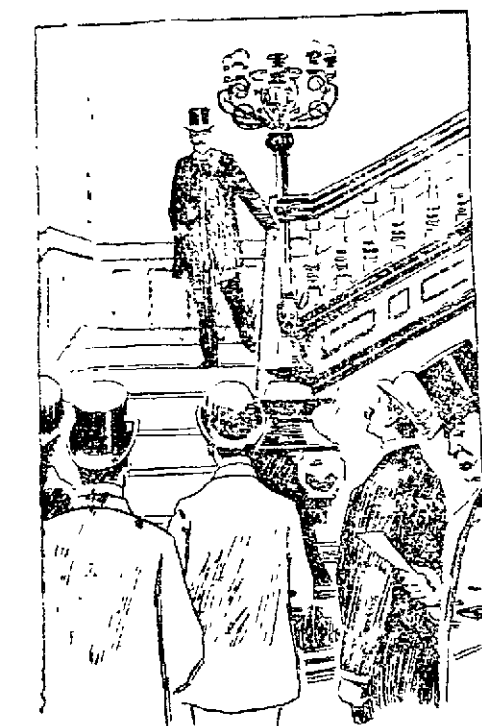
EXTREMES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LIFE OF RICHARD CROKER.

His Absolute Authority Over the Destinies of New York City--How Perjured Testimony Almost Sent Him to the Gallows.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, April 10.--A great queen, Elizabeth of England, described her condition during the reign of her half sister Mary as "twixt ax and crown." For many a day the king-edged instrument of death hung suspended over Elizabeth's fair head, like the sword of Damocles, by a hair. Eventually she had the good fortune to grasp the crown.

A great king of our day has passed through just such an ordeal. He is an American and irreverently called "Boss" Croker. He is the second greatest city in the world of the old New York, the



citadel of commerce and the financial center of the new world at least, if not of the entire universe, for, as our exports last year, for the first time in history, surpassed those of Great Britain, New York, not London, is in consequence looked upon as the Gibraltar of finance by the patriotic on this side of the water.

But this is digression. The king referred to is Richard Croker, ruler of New York. He is not king by "divine right" or selected as such by the will of the people. Indeed he holds no office of any sort, yet king--may, czar--he unquestionably is of the imperial city of the sovereign state of New York, the arch of the Union.

The "wise men" of New York of course know the potency of Richard Croker, but the men of other states of the Union do not. For their benefit I will quote two sentences from a pithy simile made not long ago by that prince of satirists and cleverest of delineators, Joseph Hodges Choate, ambassador to the court of St. James: "No Roman proconsul ever sent to administer a distant province, no Spanish captain general ruling a transmarine colony, enjoyed equal power to benefit himself and his followers. Clive walking through the nabob's treasury at Moorshedabad--where sacks of gold and silver, rubies and diamonds, the accumulated fruits of a tyrannical and unrestrained taxation, were piled on every side, free to take what he chose, no power to question him, no limitation upon his greed except such as was imposed upon him by his conscience--enjoyed no such opportunities as the loss of this great American city."

Who is this modern Caesar and upon what meat doth he eat that he has grown so great? An "exile of Erin," but, strange as it may seem, of an old English family. No plebeian blood flows in Croker's veins, the general belief to the contrary notwithstanding. Croker's ancestors came over to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan leader, the first and greatest republican of England, in 1649. To George John Welsted Croker, who added the lord protector materially in the siege of Limerick and the subsequent rout of the royalist forces, Cromwell gave a great tract of land in Limerick county. There the far famed Ballinacorney castle was built in a later generation and that castle is today occupied by a cousin of second degree of Richard of New York's ruler, Sir Henry Croker. Others of Croker's ancestors were Richard Croker, a quartermaster general of the British army, and John Wilson Croker, author, publicist and statesman.

The Crokers, like other English-Irish families, were prolific and in time some of them arrived at that state of affairs that gentry became as a golden chariot wheel. All could not be lords of the manor, so those who did not go to the wars--England has been eternally warring in some part of the globe or settle down to the professions were obliged to be "gentlemen farmers." To the latter class belonged Richard Croker's father. The "Tanner of 1848," which depicted Ireland as half its inhabitants, brought the older Croker with his large family over to America. They got no farther than New York. Richard, then a boy of 19 years, went to the public schools. At 14 he went to work in the machine shops of the New York Central railroad then on Forty-second street, the site of its present grand depot. There until he married his wife and at 21 became an assistant engineer in the New York fire department. That was the last political position. Since that time he has been mayor's marshal, sheriff, fire commissioner and chairman of the board of fire.

As I have already stated, Croker came within an ace of going to the death chamber, just like "good Queen Bess." Three hundred odd years ago, and

all on account of a homicide in which he was absolutely guiltless. It was on election day in 1874. Sheriff James O'Brien, then a power in New York politics, was running for congressman against Abram S. Hewitt. John Kelly, then dictator of Tammany Hall, had given the Eighteenth assembly district, O'Brien's stronghold, over to Croker on account of his Spartan courage and subtle knowledge of east side politics. It took a mighty nifty man in those days to board the political Douglas. Jimmy O'Brien, in his hall, as Dorman B. Eaton, United States civil service commissioner, found out as he philosophized over the mutability of human affairs on a sick bed at his country mansion in Connecticut, nursing a fractured skull. Croker and O'Brien, with friends, met on the afternoon of that day, and a furious battle ensued. In the melee John McKenna, a follower of O'Brien, was shot and killed. O'Brien swore before a magistrate that Croker did the shooting, as did also some of his retainers. Croker was indicted and tried for murder in the first degree. O'Brien savagely tried to "hang" his enemy, and boasted that he would do so. With three other men he swore that he saw Croker fire the fatal shot. Two of those men have since died and confessed that they testified falsely.

John Kelly and Abram S. Hewitt fought valiantly in Croker's defense, yet it was almost in vain. There was a plethora of killing in New York just at that time and a pyroxyen of public wrath in consequence. To accuse was to convict, as in the time of the French revolution. Edward S. Stokes was then undergoing his second trial for the murder of Jim Fisk, John Scammon, now fire commissioner of New York, was being tried for the killing of John Donahue, who had slain Scammon's brother Florence; George Foster, the "car hock murderer," for taking the life of a car conductor, and a number of other men were awaiting trials for various homicides. The jury stood 6 to 6 in Croker's trial, and at one time it was 11 to 1 for conviction. He was never brought to a second trial, as evidence was later brought to the notice of the prosecution showing that three of the witnesses against Croker had committed deliberate perjury. Justice Barrett, who presided at the trial, has always maintained that Croker was innocent. Judge Barrett has been on the bench ever since and has no firmer friend than Richard Croker.

Croker owes the power he has today to his marvelous powers of organization, his perfect knowledge of human nature, his stern discipline and his stanch loyalty to friends. With him friendship is a religion, but no friend can dare abuse that friendship to the detriment of the powerful organization of which he is supreme master. There is an old Italian proverb Cardinal Mazzini used to apply to his clerical followers when he was prime minister of France, "Si non caste, cave." So with Richard Croker. He, too, says, "If you are not caste, beware"--in other words, "Don't let your sins find you out." Croker can wink at venial sins, but anything which will hurt "the organization" is a deadly sin and unforgivable. So a mighty man (he thought himself) found out when he attempted to get rid of a faithful wife and leave her penniless, through a fraudulent divorce, and marry his mistress. He held the best office in the county, worth \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, and he employed Croker's protection and friendship when the newspapers exploited his villainy. "Are you innocent?" asked Croker, fixing his cold, steel eye upon the other's. The other one looked down. "You have hurt the organization," returned Croker coldly, "and must get out of Tammany, out of office and stand trial." He read the man's guilt at once.

Croker is as loyal in his friendships as was Conkling. President Cleveland invited him down to Washington in 1893 and begged of him not to support Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States senator, promising him to help nominate a Tammany man if he would abandon Murphy. Croker brusquely refused. He could not be coddled or "jollied" like other men. Murphy, he said, was his friend, and that ended the matter. Cleveland had been sounding Congressman Bourke Cockran, then the great orator of Tammany and a pet of Chief Croker. Cleveland told Cockran he was just "the man for the place" and to "see Croker about it." When



SCENE AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Cockran "saw" Croker he had the fright of his life thrown into him. It was at Croker's rooms at the Arlington hotel, in Washington. Croker had just received word from Albany that Cockran had been competing with the senatorial nomination and rather encouraged several "independent" Democrats in the New York legislature in the stand they had taken to vote in the caucus against Edward Murphy, the "organization's" candidate. When Croker took Cockran to task for what he deemed his duplicity, and forgetting their respective years and dignities of their positions, "shook" him vigorously, Cockran cried out in alarm. Cockran's candidacy for the senatorship died out on that day, as did also his friendship for Richard Croker.

WILLIAM STANDISH HAYES.

## RURAL RENAISSANCE

SIGNS OF REACTION FROM EMIGRATION TO CITIES.

Agriculture Now the Fashion in England and America--Prince of Wales as Stockman and Farmer. What Society May Accomplish.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, April 10.--For half a century there has been an irresistible flood of population from the country to the cities. Economists have prophesied disaster and poets and novelists have portrayed the beauties of rural life in vain. At last, however, there seem to be signs of a reaction, and the signs are at the top of society, as society is usually classified, and not at the bottom.

In a recent magazine article Senator Depew declared his belief that "the era of great farmers is upon us--men who will control hundreds and thousands of acres instead of 60 or 100. The methods of the merchant and the manufacturer will apply as readily here as anywhere else, and the farmer will be a capitalist in the truest sense of the word. He will plant his fields with the greatest



ALBERT EDWARD, STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

economy and reap with the least expensive and most effective machinery. He will economize in the matter of labor as other merchants do and spare himself all but the executive functions connected with his great enterprise. He will be an important factor in the life and prosperity of the nation."

It has become the fashion for rich and refined people to own farms, and we may soon have a class of social aristocrats similar to the southern planters before the civil war and not unlike the landed aristocracy of England. The magnificent farm of George Vanderbilt in North Carolina is not a mere fancy. It is a business success. The same may be said of Dr. Webb's estate in Vermont. Former Vice President Morton and W. C. Whitney may not farm for profit, but they are in fashion and maintain handsome country estates.

The Indiana legislature recently defeated a bill to introduce the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of that state, much to the disappointment of Professor Plumb of Purdue university and other agricultural educators. In striking contrast to this Hoosier statesmanship, Cambridge university, which educates some of the bluest blooded sons of Britain, has just established a full professorship of agriculture. The belief was expressed that "it would be an advantage if the landowners of the future, during their most receptive period of existence, could learn something while at the university of agricultural history and literature and of the ways in which our ancestors met problems and difficulties which they, like us, had to face."

The prince consort was during his life an ardent promoter of agriculture, and Queen Victoria still maintains the farm which he fostered. The Prince of Wales is foremost among British stockmen and is now president of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, a position which his title alone could not begin to get. The prince has rendered signal services to the agricultural cause, especially in connection with the shows of the Royal and other agricultural societies. In 1869, a few years after his marriage, he became president of the society for the first time and with the princess visited the show at Manchester and great enthusiasm, the attendance on that occasion reaching over 180,000 and bringing a net profit of £9,000 into the society's treasury.

At the Kilburn International exhibition in 1879 the prince was again president. In 1886 his royal highness was president for the third time when the show was held in his own county at Norwich, and he has just accepted the presidency for the York meeting in 1900. His presidency of the Smithfield club for its centenary show will be well remembered. The Prince of Wales has also closely identified himself with the work of the horse breeding societies and at the present time is president of the Shire Horse society.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Richmond figure in the leading agricultural shows, and, in fact, the road to greatness in Britain seems to be through fertile fields and pastures. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is president of the British Goat society, and Lady Craven, one of the American beauties, is a chicken fancier of international reputation.

With a tendency toward Anglomaniya and money at 3 per cent, will America not soon have a landed aristocracy which will outshine that of Britain? Will not the substantial American society of the future be rural landlords rather than shopkeepers? Will not the highest type of American men and women be those most closely associated with nature and nature's God?

GEORGE EDWARDS.

## BARRELS OF SAMPLES.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Trial Bottles Sent Free by Mail.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers of that justly famous kidney medicine, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are enabled to obtain a trial bottle and pamphlet of valuable medical advice absolutely free, by simply sending their full name and postoffice address to the DR. KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper.

Of course this involves enormous expense to the manufacturers, but they have received so many grateful letters from those who have been benefited and cured of the various diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, and all weaknesses peculiar to women, that they willingly send trial bottles to all sufferers.

Upon investigation it was found that 91 per cent. of those who had used the trial bottle had received such benefit from it that they had purchased large sized bottles of their druggists.

It matters not how sick you are or how many physicians have failed to help you, send for a trial bottle of this great medicine, it costs you but a postal card, and benefit and cure will most certainly be the result.

Put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours, if it has a sediment or if it is pale or discolored, milky or cloudy, stringy orropy, your kidneys or bladder are in bad condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold urine, a burning scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects on the system produced by whiskey, wine or beer. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 for a large bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

Dear Papa, Please come back home. Mama is not cross any more, and cries because you ain't here. She don't know I am telling you, but please come right back. There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between husband and wife, than good health, even temper and a box of Dr. Bar Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. By strengthening the body, purifying the blood, and imparting a feeling of health, vigor and contentment to both man and woman, squabbles and little family quarrels, and is a positive guarantee against divorce. Bar Kennedy's is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets, 80 doses, 6 boxes, \$2.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price. Drs. Barton and Benson, Jr., Bar Kennedy, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Bartz, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Shuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street; Rider, & Snyder Massillon.

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Disease of the Bladder and Uterus. A Climatic Affection. Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known Specific.

**Ely's Cream Balm**

It is quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sensus of Smell and Taste. No Opium, No Mercury. No Injurious Drugs. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by Mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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Pure blood means life, health, vigor--no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

## Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood--cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head--blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofula for thirty years, but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

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Westward.	9	13	15	31	11	307
AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM	
Pittsburgh	7:00	1:35	6:30	10:00	5:00	6:00
Eastward.	8:03	2:38	7:30	6:16	5:49	8:49

Trains Leaving Massillon for Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Massillon, Pa., 11:30 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. Trains Leaving Massillon for Cleveland, Massillon, Pa., 11:30 a.m. and 11:30 p.m.

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## KAFFIR CORN IN KANSAS.

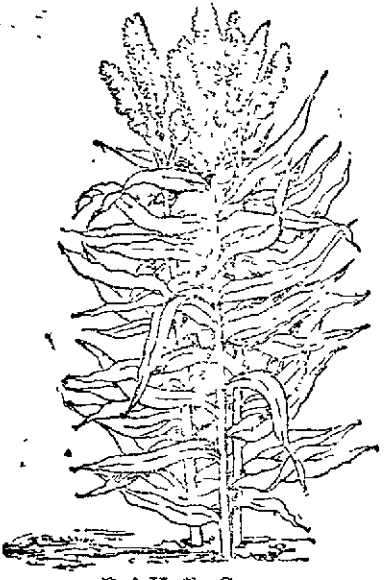
Bids Fair to Revolutionize Farming in That State.

The reported successes of Kaffir corn in Kansas during the past two unusually dry seasons, when in at least one-third of the State little or no Indian corn reached any degree of maturity, have caused a flood of inquiry to the Agriculture Department at Washington, not alone from adjacent States, but as far east as New York, and even from distant countries and isles.

The first Kaffir corn reached this country in 1891, and was distributed by the Government to a few experimental stations in the West. The fact that it was grown successfully in Asia Minor and in portions of Africa, in hot climate and dry atmospheres, suggested it for a trial as a supplemental forage plant in semi-arid America. The tests were satisfactory, although of an experimental character, and it was not until 1894 that it attracted much attention outside the Kansas experimental stations. For two years little or no corn had been raised in the western part of Kansas, and the seed raised at the stations was all distributed among the farmers, enabling them to sow and plant several thousand acres, but no large individual effort was undertaken.

So rapidly did the good qualities of Kaffir corn spread that in 1894 the acreage reached over 95,000, nearly all of the red variety. In 1895 the returns to the State Department of Agriculture showed that 154,198 acres were grown, valued by the Township Assessors at over a million and a half dollars. This will be greatly increased the coming season, and before the end of the century Kansas farmers will be planting it by the ten thousand acres, and the product will reach millions in value while it will be the direct means of bringing prosperity, plenty, and happiness to vast sections of the great West where have been only desolation, discouragement, and suffering.

The ordinary tiller of the soil in Western Kansas grows Kaffir corn for both the grain and the fodder. In this case he plants or sows as early as the season will permit. The preparation required for any of the sorghum family



Red Kaffir Corn.

will answer for Kaffir corn. The young plant is tender, and should be started quickly in order to keep it ahead of the weeds. For grain and fodder it is best planted with the grain drill, holes being stopped to arrange the rows about twenty-eight inches apart, and seeding about one-half bushel per acre. It should not be covered as deeply as corn, but about the depth of sorghum or broom corn.

Several large fields were drilled closely with three pecks of seed per acre the past season. This was grown for forage, no attention being given to the mature seed. This was cut with the wheat binder, bound into small bundles, and left in the field several days to dry out. It was then handled in various ways, generally as the opportunity of the farmer would suggest. A few such fields where the seed was not too thick were thrashed by running through the ordinary grain separator with half the teeth removed from the concave. The seed was put away and the fodder carefully stacked for future use. When planted in rows the crop is generally cut and carefully shocked like corn. The heads are afterward cut from the stalks and run through the grain separator with half the teeth removed from both the concave and cylinder to prevent the grains from being broken. The fodder is then fed much as corn fodder is fed.

The Kaffir corn is also being ground into meal and used in bread, and it is said to be of fine quality while for pan-cakes it is better than the best ground white flint corn. It has also just been discovered that it produces a better popcorn than anything heretofore used, as there is an entire absence of that flinty point always found in the old-fashioned popcorn. It is claimed that Kaffir corn meal is too rich and that for producing the choicest pan-cakes a small quantity of wheat flour should be added, which produces a much better pancake than buckwheat.

White Kaffir corn, alfalfa, and supplemental irrigation, the fine deep soils of Western Kansas are found to develop into a desirable and prosperous section of this western country. This grain and hay will readily grow and mature in that climate, while with the water from the abundant underflow to be found under nearly all of that country, every farmer can produce vegetables for the Colorado and mining markets of the Southwest, and can gain more wealth from ten acres there than is now secured from a quarter section in the great Kaw or the Missouri Valley. Heretofore the farmer in Western Kansas was able to raise young stock on the buffalo grass and sorghum forage, but must ship further east to fatten his stock ready to be turned into cash. The Kaffir corn will revolutionize all this, and soon the great markets will be looking to semi-arid Western Kansas for their finest cattle and fattest hogs.

## Apple Production Expensive to Soil.

It has recently been demonstrated for the first time, and that by Cornell experiment station, that the production of apples is far more expensive to the soil than wheat growing. Yet nothing has been more common than to see apple orchards growing upon soil which has been cropped to wheat for fifty years and the orchard still sowed annually to wheat or grain without application of manure. When the orchard fails to bear the finest fruit under this piratical treatment, the surprised inquiry is forthcoming: "What is the matter with our orchards?"—New England Farmer.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Production and Cost—Hard Grains Are the Best.

In experiments made with several breeds it was found that results varied according to size and breed. The Dorkings laid 130 eggs per year, the average weight of the eggs being two ounces, or eight to the pound. This gives 16 1-4 pounds of eggs per year. The food eaten per day was six ounces, or nearly 137 pounds for the year. This was heavy feeding, and consisted of variety of grain and grass, being over a pound of food for each egg apparently, but it must be considered that a large portion of the food was directed to growth, as the record was kept from the first six months of age to one year and one-half. And the birds were also kept over winter, when a large amount of food was directed to heat. The production of eggs was good, but as the birds were forced the cost was excessive, though the cocks had made ten pounds growth when six months old.

The only advantage in feeding soft food is that in such shape the corn meal, condition powder, medicine, cooked meat, or general mixture may be more easily fed, but the best food is whole grains. Hens will not prefer soft food if they can get hard grains unless it be that the soft food contains material of which they are in need. Early in the morning is the best time for feeding soft food, as then the hens can more quickly digest it and appease their hunger, but they should go on the roosts at night with their crops full of hard grain. Fowls often refuse grain when but one kind only is allowed. This is because the system demands something which the grain does not supply, and a change is required. Whenever the hens refuse to eat of grain that they have been receiving such as wheat, give them oats, and if in cold weather give corn, and it may be noticed that they will eat as if very hungry. After a week or more they will want the old kind again. For this reason—the necessity of a change—the food should consist of a variety, in order that all the wants of the fowls may be satisfied.

It has been urged that very young chicks should not be given water to drink, and some claim that the chicks do best under such treatment. The giving of water depends upon how the chicks are fed. If the food is soft it will contain sufficient water if the weather is not very warm, or the chicks subjected to a high degree of warmth—about 100 degrees—as the warmth will create thirst. If hard food only is given the chicks must have water, or the food cannot be digested and assimilated. Before the food can nourish the system it must be converted into blood, and as blood is composed largely of water the water must be provided, either as drink or in the soft food. It is also claimed that chicks do best when they are allowed no water, but this claim rests upon the fact that in the majority of cases the water is given in such a manner as to cause them to get damp, which is more injurious than anything else. If chicks are given all the water they can drink, but in a vessel so arranged that they can get at the water with their beaks only, they will thrive.

By watching the guineas the hens will always make known their hiding places after laying, as they are noisy. They should not be allowed to hatch and raise their own young, as they get them too wild and unfamable. When the eggs are not taken from the nests the result is sometimes a loss, as foxes, minks, and snakes may secure them. Guineas should be fed at the barnyard every evening in order to induce them to come up at night.

There should always be a disparity in the ages of the males and females if possible. When cockerels and pullets are mated the eggs do not hatch well at first. The rule is to mate cockerels with hens, and cocks (birds over one year old) with pullets. A two-year-old drake should always be with young ducks, while the mating of geese of the same age, when they are young, usually results in failure. The keeping of young gobblers should be done away with, as a two-year-old male, with yearling hens, gives stronger young ones.

## How to Distinguish Old Hens.

From an article by a renowned authority on poultry matters in Great Britain, the following is condensed.

Fowls should be killed off after they have completed their second year.

Birds may be marked so as to be easily distinguished by putting a ring on one leg when they are pullets. The best time is when pullets are from five to six months old.

A round india rubber ball such as those used for umbrellas, or a ring of copper or any soft, flexible metal, is suitable. The ring should be put on to it fairly close, but not tight enough to injure the leg.

An examination should be made of every fowl a fortnight after the ring has been put on.

In order to distinguish between the fowls one and two years old, it is a good plan to put the rings on the left legs only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year, and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the right legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on their right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901.

It is desirable that written record should be made of the facts, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls far more than compensates for the trouble which is involved.

## FORCING FRUIT.

Though Slow Work the Fruit is Always Acceptable.

Forcing fruit early in the season seems slow work, but it is better, until the sap starts to flow, to go slow than to rush. The temperature that I recommended in my last article for grapes, can be raised five degrees, say every twelve days, until sixty-five degrees night temperature is reached; the day temperature being ten or fifteen degrees higher, according to the weather, with sun heat I prefer to allow one house to go even higher than fifteen degrees over night temperature, especially when there is a cold, cutting wind outside.

One of the most difficult times in a graper is when the young shoots are an inch or two in length. Airing must be carefully attended to at that period, or the results will be the scorching of the young shoots, and usually, if scorched at that stage the shoot will die. Grape vines will scorch easily at any time if not properly aired; and disfigured foliage in a graper is a miserable sight. To obviate this it is well to put on a crack of air bright mornings when the thermometer raises over five degrees over the night temperature.

A graper before the vines break must be sprayed, lightly three or four times a day.

Never allow the border to get saturated and sour. A graper started the beginning of January will in about five weeks break, while one started in February will break in a month. In order to have early and late grapes, or rather a continuous supply from May to the following January, it is necessary to have early, midseason, and late houses, and it should always be borne in mind in growing fruit for the private table, to extend the season as long as possible, for good hothouse fruit is always acceptable.

Beyond airing, spraying, etc., until they are in flower (which will take from six to seven weeks, according to the weather) there is not much to do in a peach house after starting it. A great deal depends upon the way a peach house is handled at the start in forcing peaches and nectarines. We find when nature takes its course it does not require much heat to fetch the peach tree into bloom and it is well to follow nature as nearly as we can in an artificial form. Therefore it would be useless to "rush." In looking over my notes for the past few years I find temperatures during the month of January are: For the first two weeks, forty degrees at night with a rise of ten degrees during the day; then forty-five degrees at night, fifty-five degrees day or sixty degrees sun heat. This should answer until the trees are in bloom, when a temperature of fifty degrees night will be right, of course raising the day temperature also. This may seem a little slow for forcing, but the result should bring a good crop of peaches and nectarines, with no trouble of dropping buds now or peaches later on. Peach trees should get all the air possible, providing the temperature is right. They do not require the same humid atmosphere as the grape vine and it is well to put on a crack of air when the house goes five degrees over night temperature, gradually increasing it as the temperature rises. When the trees are in bloom, before the bees make their appearance, go over the blossoms lightly with a camel's-hair brush at midday to distribute the pollen, choosing a bright day if possible, and continuing the operation until all the flowers have expanded.

Keep a dryer atmosphere while the trees are in bloom; although the house can be damped once a day in bright weather, do not spray the trees while in bloom.

## Fertilizer Laws.

Prof. Wheeler of Rhode Island, from the committee on uniform fertilizer laws, made a report recommending that all substances for sale containing nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid should be subject to inspection; that each package should have a legible printed guarantee; the number of net pounds should be stated; each package should bear the name and address of the manufacturer; the quantities of manurial ingredients should be expressed in percentages; total nitrogen should be guaranteed, and nitrogen in the form of nitrates or ammonia salts if the manufacturer desires credit therefor; total phosphoric acid should be guaranteed, and soluble, reverted or insoluble, separately if credit is desired therefor; potassium should be guaranteed as potash soluble in water; if chlorine is present its maximum percentage should be guaranteed; commercial valuations should not be affixed to published analyses. The guarantee should state ingredients guaranteed in the following order: Percent phosphoric acid soluble in water, percent reverted, insoluble and total; nitrogen in nitrates, as ammonia and total; potash soluble in water; chlorine. Bonds of manufacturers are omitted, and imprisonment for violations of fertilizer laws. These recommendations were adopted.

## Dairy Notes.

A good cheese may be known by its firm yet mellow touch.

Keeping the blood cool in summer, both by feed and surroundings, adds to the comfort and health of the milch cow.

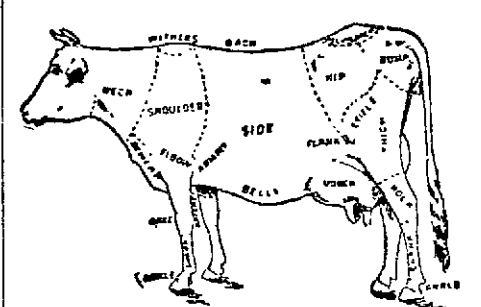
Where milking is done without a calf a little feed every evening will improve the coming-up qualities of milk cows. There can be no question as to whether or not it will pay to keep a good cow, for it will; nor as to whether it will pay to keep a poor one, for it will not.

On high-priced land summer feeding of grain, especially to milch cows, is often good economy. The acreage of grass required is much reduced. The extra food will show in butter, too.

## A MILKER.

An Illustration Showing the Location of the Pelvic Arch and Flank.

Howard's Dairyman publishes an outline of a dairy cow with special reference to characteristic points and says: "We call particular attention to the location and appearance of the pelvic arch and the flank. It is seldom that the former is ever referred to except in this paper, and yet it is one of the most common, as it is a pronounced peculiarity of the best dairy cows. We may not be able to explain fully why this is so, but it is evident that a rise at this point is a suggestion of an adaptation to the functions and processes of maternity. Nature builds on economic and harmonious laws, all things working together for the accomplishment of the end with the least expenditure of energy."



"We also insist upon a high arching flank, for reasons which seem too evident to call for particular discussion here, but we observe that a deep flank is often mentioned as a characteristic of the dairy cow. We incline to the belief that this seeming contradiction results from a different application and use of the word 'flank.' Undoubtedly the dictionary definition of this word is broad enough to include the rear half of the belly, but in the dairy form it is as essential that the flank, where it joins the thigh, should be high and arching, as that it should be deep at the median line. It seems better, therefore, to limit the application of the term to the parts above the udder and for the forward part use the more comprehensive word, which includes the lower part of the entire barrel."

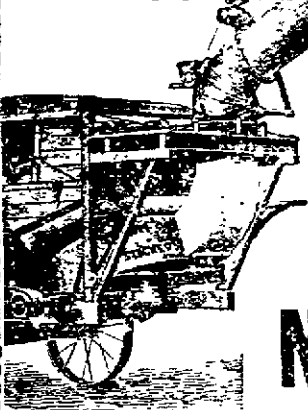
## The Busy Bee.

Being called to visit Stafford and Reno counties, Kansas, we were surprised to find that section destitute of bees. Many of the farmers asked us about introducing them. We said that for the sake of fertilizing the fruit bloom we would keep a few bees, though we might have to feed them. There are many fields of alfalfa sown that appear to be doing well. This plant affords a large amount of good honey during June and July. Its importance as a forage crop is well known. If it becomes generally cultivated there will be no difficulty experienced in raising bees. We noticed several large patches of smart weed that would furnish excellent fall pasture for several colonies. Taking the fruit tree bloom in the spring, together with the alfalfa in June and July, and the smart weed in the fall, we think there would be no difficulty in every farmer keeping a few bees. It would be of incalculable advantage to the fruit tree bloom in the spring in scattering the pollen dust of the flowers. Without the agency of the bees, thousands of blossoms remain unfertilized.

In every locality where bees are kept there are times in the year when the natural yield from flowers does not prove profitable. Such seasons should be carefully noted by the apiarist and if possible there should be something planted that would afford bee pasture during these periods. When selecting crops for cultivation for other purposes, or shrubs and trees for planting, the bee keeper should choose such as will also furnish honey at a time when pasture for his bees would otherwise be wanting.

It frequently happens that the small artificial pasture affords more than the larger natural area. The bees will secure greater returns from a small patch of alfalfa near to the apiary than from the whole range of from 12,000 to 18,000 acres, which they are permitted to utilize, flying from the apiary two and a half to three miles each way.

## The Thresher You're After



is the one that will earn and save the most money—that will thresh the most grain and separate it most perfectly, at the lowest cost. Every part of the Nichols-Shepard Separator is designed to do the best work in the best way, in the shortest time—at the least expense for power, help and repairs. Every feature and attachment—from the self-feeder to the stacker—is of the most improved pattern; efficient, strong, durable. Purchasers of the

## Nichols-Shepard SEPARATOR

have the choice of various styles of stackers. The Seburn Stacker is the newest form of wind stacker, and has many features that will instantly commend it to threshing buyers.

Some of its Advantages—The chute starts from the top of the separator; it is higher from the ground, swings in a curve, and is not to be loaded or unloaded by one man.

Write for free catalogue and learn all about the Nichols-Shepard Separator and its attachments, and the Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Branch House at MANSFIELD, OHIO,  
with full stock of machines and extras.

## DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping-Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.  
**PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS**

Every Wednesday from Boston and New-England and  
Every Thursday from Chicago.

**Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road  
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Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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## SEND US ONE DOLLAR

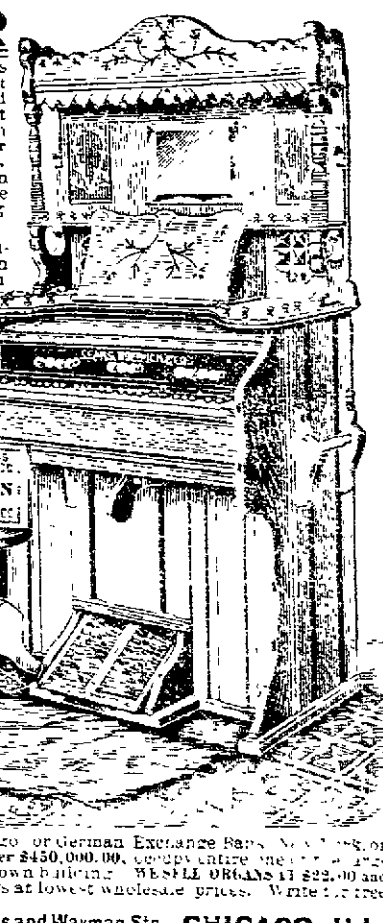
Get this ad. out and send to us with \$1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PARLOIR ORGAN, by Ernest C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if you find it exactly as represented, send it back to us, and we will refund you \$1.00, the greatest value ever seen and at better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special order for the organ, and we will send you the organ, less than \$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS PRICE, less than the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

THE ACME QUEEN Parloir Organ, is one of the most durable and sweetest-sounding instruments ever made. From the illustration showing its beautiful appearance, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from Solid Quarter Sawn Oak, antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 3 inches high, 42 inches long, 35 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Tremolo, Bass, Cornet, Treble, Coupler, Diapason Forte, Principal Forte, and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 sets of Organ Pedals, 1 set of 32 (harmonically brilliant) Celeste Reeds, 1 set of 32 (harmonically brilliant) Diapason Reeds, 1 set of 32 (harmonically brilliant) Principal Reeds.

THE ACME QUEEN action consists of the celebrated Reed Reed, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, all of which we have made and sold for years. The ACME QUEEN is finished with a 10x13 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frame and every modern improvement. WE HAVE MADE A HANDSOME ORGAN TOOL and the best organ instruction book published.

**GUARANTEED 25 YEARS.** With every ACME QUEEN we have a written binding 25 year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which any and every organ we repair is free of charge for 25 years, and we will refund you money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 300 of these organs will be sold at 25¢ each, under \$1.00. The price is \$1.00.

**OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED** by the fact that we have been in business since 1870, and we are the publisher of this paper, or Metropolitan National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, or Bank of Commerce, Chicago, or German Exchange Bank, New York, or any of the leading banks in Chicago, and we have a capital of over \$450,000.00, and we have a large number of business blocks in Chicago and employ over 50,000 people in our own buildings. WE SELL ORGANS at \$125.00 and up; also evergreen in music in instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free circular and catalogue to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Fulton, Des Moines and Wayman Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.



## The Millinery Room AT THE BEE HIVE! MISS HEIM, THE HEAD TRIMMER.

gives personal attention to everything pertaining to this department. The room is a marvel of beauty, filled with the choicest millinery specialties brought out this spring. We make special mention today of the arrival of the following exceptionally good things: 3 cases Elegant Ladies' Sailors at 29¢. 2 cases very choice Rough Straw Sailors at 39¢. In our own productions the new exhibits are creations of rare taste and loveliness. 25 Ladies' Nicely Trimm'd Hats at \$2.98. 25 Ladies' Beautifully Trimm'd Hats at \$3.98. 25 Ladies' Very Choice and Elaborately Trimm'd Hats at \$4.98. New additions added daily, and no two alike, only in price.

## In the Cloak Room.

New Arrivals by Express in Ladies' Suits and Jackets. Ladies' Silk Shoulder Capes at \$1.49. \$2.00 and on up to \$10. 25 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, \$5.48 each.

## Very Low Prices On Carpets.

The Choicest New Spring Patterns in Velvet Carpets at 75¢ a yard—ask to see them. The Philadelphia All Wool Extra Super Carpets at 50¢ are attracting attention. Don't miss seeing them.



## NAVAL MEN TRAPPED.

Landing Party Captured by  
Rebels in Luzon.

## GONE TO RESCUE SPANIARDS.

Anxiety in Washington as to the American  
Fate—Admiral Dewey Sent the  
News—Commissioners of Philippines Proposed  
to Try to Arrange Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The navy de-  
partment gave out the following dis-  
patch from Admiral Dewey:

"MANILA, April 18.

Secretary of Navy, Washington.

"The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon,

east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for

the purpose of rescuing and bringing

away the Spanish forces, consisting of

50 soldiers, three officers and two priests,

who were surrounded by 400 insur-

gents. Some of the insurgents arrived

with machine rifles.

"By 11 p.m., Lieutenant J. O. Gil-

more, with making \* \* \* \* \*

They were fired upon and captured.

But unknown, as insurgents refused to

communicate afterward. The follow-

ing morning the officer previously

mentioned to, Chief Quartermaster W.

W. M. Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gun-

ner's Mate H. J. Hyatt, Sailmaker's

Mate Vincent, seaman W. H. Ryder,

and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D.

W. A. Venville, A. J. Peterson, Ordina-

ry Seamen F. Brinslee, O. B. McDon-

ald, Landsman L. T. Edwards, F. An-

gerson, J. Dillon and C. Morrissey.

"Signed," "DEWEY."

The asterisk denotes portions of the

dispatch which could not be deciphered.

That the capture should have been

effected while the American forces were

on a mission of mercy toward the Span-

iards, rather than the prosecution of a

campaign, led to the belief that Spain

would have no further ground for ques-

tioning the good faith with which the

Americans were seeking to relieve the

condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indica-

tion that Lieutenant Gilmore and his

men had lost their lives, yet great anx-

ity was aroused by the mystery sur-

rounding their fate while in the hands

of an uncivilized enemy. This is the

first capture of any Americans, military

or naval, so that it is unknown how the

insurgents will treat our men. If civil-

ized methods were pursued an ex-

change could be quickly effected, as

General Otis has a large number of

Philippine prisoners, but the insurgents

have been averse thus far to exchanging

Spanish prisoners, and this raises a

question as to what they will do with

the Yorktown's men. The purpose of

officials here is to spare no effort to

secure the speedy release of our men.

MANILA, April 19.—A number of

prominent and wealthy Filipinos were

organizing a committee to take steps

for bringing about, if possible, an under-

standing between the rebels and the Amer-

icans. One branch of this committee in-

tended to ask the United States Philip-

pine commission to make a statement as

to what terms would be offered the re-

bels if the latter would surrender.

Another branch of the committee will

approach Aguinaldo with the terms and

will endeavor to persuade him to accept

them. It was considered doubtful, how-

ever, if any members of the committee

would dare to personally confer with

the rebel leader.

The committee included several per-

sons recently condemned to death by

Aguinaldo for petitioning him to cease

fighting.

Major General Otis has appointed a

board, headed by Colonel Crowder, to

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

CLINTON, April 19.—The two-year-old  
son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bayfinger, be-  
ing left alone in an upstairs room Sun-  
day, crawled out of the window upon the  
roof of a low portion of the house and  
from there fell to the ground, sustaining  
internal injuries which caused his death  
on Monday. The child was unconscious  
when found by his sister.

## WEST LEBANON BRIEFS.

WEST LEBANON, April 19.—We are all  
anticipating great good from the lecture  
to be delivered at the M. E. church, by  
the Rev. Torbet, Saturday, April 22,  
Subject, "Men and Women of the Twen-  
tieth Century."

Mrs. Robert Reed will visit her sister,  
Mrs. Budd, who is living near Niles, O.  
Mrs. Budd was formerly a resident of  
this place.

There was a large vote cast at the  
school election, probably the largest ever  
cast. The saloon element won the day,  
electing their entire ticket.

The Sunday school has been reorgan-  
ized in the Lutheran church.

## THE DERRICK BLOWS DOWN.

NAVARRE, April 19.—The oil derrick  
which appeared upon the square so mys-  
teriously the other day has disappeared  
almost as mysteriously. One story is  
that the wind blew it down and that  
Daniel Wolf, who is now using it for  
sinking wood, did the rest. The wind  
theory is not generally accepted, but the  
Wolf feature of the story is known to be  
a fact.

## THE POPULAR SPORT.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 19.—The  
popularity of the cock fight is growing.  
Several good sized mains have been  
pulled off in this vicinity, and others are  
being planned.

## CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 17.—Benedict  
Snyder, of Massillon, called on friends  
Thursday.

Orin Butler and wife returned to Ak-  
ron Thursday.

James Beitel visited the oil fields at  
Seito last week and has leased land with  
the expectation of drilling soon.

A bridge of wire rope is being con-  
structed across the Tuscarawas river at  
Paul's station one mile north of this  
place.

Charles Casad left Tuesday for his  
home in Knox, Ind.

Miss Florence Beitel is spending the  
week in Akron.

John Krushinsky is building a new  
barn.

The band is preparing a drama and  
concert to be produced two consecutive  
nights in the near future.

The spring term of school will com-  
mence next Monday. Miss Meta Hous-  
man will teach the advanced depart-  
ment, and Miss Earnshaw will take  
charge of the primary room.

Abe Lincoln came to town Friday and  
left on a south bound train, which had  
gone only a short distance when Abe fell  
off the rear end, astride the rail.

Some of the miners worked nearly every  
day this week. Herbrook was idle the  
past week. The Shamrock will be put  
in operation about next Monday, if the  
water is pumped out.

The brick for Schuster's ice plant  
have arrived and the work of erecting  
the building will be commenced at once.

## SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

CANAL FULTON, April 20.—The re-  
cently elected members of the village  
school board have been sworn in, and  
the board has organized with Dr. H.  
Dissinger, president; John Burkholder,  
clerk; S. A. Fisher, treasurer. The new  
members are W. N. Myers and E. R.  
Held.

The township board has elected  
Jonas Eselman, of district No. 7, south  
at town, as president. Lafayette Swi-  
gart, who is still a member of the  
board, was its president for seventeen  
years.

## DALTON NOTES.

DALTON, April 20.—Mrs. Martha Dun-  
ham and Mrs. R. M. Gardner visited in  
Franklin township, at the home of Miss  
Sadie Dunham, on Tuesday.

The singing class met this week at the  
home of Mrs. Susan Cully, to practice  
for an entertainment which is to be given  
in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fletcher, of  
Wooster, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Snyder  
last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Freet and  
daughter Georgia visited with Mr. Frank  
of Applecreek, last week.

The lecture given in the Presbyterian  
church last Sunday evening by Miss  
Mayne Martin, a returned missionary  
from India, was very interesting and in-  
structive. Miss Martin is a very sincere  
and earnest worker. She has been seven  
years a missionary to India. She ex-  
pects to return this fall.

## NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, April 20.—W. N. Baker was  
elected sub-director for this district last  
Friday evening.

Scio is attracting some of our young  
people in search of employment.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter, of Massil-  
lon, spent Sunday with Newman friends.

Mrs. Thomas, of Cleveland, and son  
John, of Eiton, visited here this week.

## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Mas-  
sillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	72
Hay, per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	37-38
Oats	27-28
Clover Seed	3 25
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu.	3 40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	15-18
Eggs	10
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05 1/2
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

The following are retail prices:  
Bran, per 100 lbs. 85  
Middlings per 100 lbs. 90

## PITTSBURG, April 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 59¢@70¢.  
CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 30¢@33¢;  
high mixed, shelled, 27¢@33¢; No. 2 yellow  
ear, 42¢@43¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34¢@35¢; No. 2 white,  
34¢@35¢; extra No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; regu-  
lar No. 3, 32¢@33¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.25@11.50; No. 2 do  
\$10.50@11.00; No. 1 prairie hay, \$8.50@8.75  
packing hay, \$7.20@7.75. No. 1 clover, mixed  
\$10.50@11.00. No. 1 clover, 10.75@11.00; loose  
from wagon, \$10.00@11.00.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70¢@75¢  
per pair; small, 60¢@65¢; ducks, 50¢@55¢;  
pair, turkeys, 10¢@11¢ per pound; geese, \$1.0¢@  
1.15¢ per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 13¢@14¢  
per pound; ducks, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, 15¢@16¢;  
geese 9¢@10¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22¢; extra  
creamery, 24¢@25¢; Ohio, fancy creamery  
19¢@20¢; country roll, 14¢@15¢; low grade and  
cooking, 10¢@12¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13¢@14¢; three  
quarters, 11¢@12¢; New York state, full  
cream, 13¢@14¢; Wisconsin, 14¢@15¢; 20 pound  
brick, Swiss, 12¢@12¢; Limburger, 11¢@12¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and  
Ohio, in cases, 12¢@13¢; goose eggs, 25¢@30¢;  
duck eggs, 14¢@15¢.

## PITTSBURG, April 18.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 50 car-  
on sale; market slow and prices shade lower  
on best heavy cattle, while light and medium  
grades are steady and prices are firm. Today's  
prices as follows: Extra, \$4.00@5.50; prime,  
\$3.20@3.50; good, \$2.50@3.10; fair, \$2.00@2.40;  
fair, \$1.0¢@1.40; common, \$1.50@2.00; heifer,  
\$2.25@4.60; oxen, \$2.50@4.15; bulls and stag,  
\$2.50@4.15; common to good fat cows, \$2.25@  
4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$3.50@  
3.80; boloma cows, \$3.00@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, about 30  
cars on sale; market ruled active. Today's  
supply light, about 6 cars; market steady. We  
quote: Prime medium weights, \$4.10¢@4.15;  
heavy hogs and best Yorkers, \$4.00¢@4.05; light  
Yorkers, \$3.90¢@3.95; pigs, as to quality and  
weight, \$3.75¢@3.85; roughs, \$3.50¢@3.60.

SHEEP—AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday  
fair, 18 loads on sale, market steady on  
sheep, 5¢@10¢ lower on lambs, quotations  
are for all clipped. Supply today fair; mar-  
ket steady on sheep, easy on lambs. We  
quote: Choice wethers, \$4.35¢@4.40; good  
wethers, \$4.15¢@4.25; fair mixed, \$3.50¢@4.00;  
common, \$2.00¢@3.00; choice lambs, \$5.45¢@  
common to good, \$4.50¢@5.00; spring lambs,  
\$6.00¢@8.00; veal calves, \$5.00¢@5.50; heavy and  
thin, \$3.00¢@4.00.

## CINCINNATI, April 18.

HOGS—Market active and strong at \$3.35¢  
3.65.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75¢@3.00.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep  
steady at \$4.75¢@4.75. Lambs—Market steady at  
\$4.25¢@6.00.

## NEW YORK, April 18.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red,  
82¢@84¢; No. 2 soft and 80¢ elevator; No. 1  
northern Duluth, 80¢ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1  
northern New York, 81¢ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 40¢  
f. o. b. afloat new and old.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2 white  
35¢; No. 3 white, 35¢.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling steady.  
Cables steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet; prices  
steady. Woolled sheep nominal; clipped do.  
\$4.00¢@4.10; good to prime unclipped lambs, \$5.15  
@5.40; clipped do, \$5.15¢@5.35; no spring lambs.

ROGS—Market firm at \$4.10¢@4.30.

CHICAGO, April 19.—[By Associated  
Press]—Hogs strong, higher, \$3.70¢@  
\$4.05; cattle steady; beefs \$4.00¢@5.70.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Stock market  
opened strong and continued to advance.  
Money 4 1/2 per cent. Granger list has a  
few friends in the pit who put prices up.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary of  
State Hay entertained the Samoan com-  
mission at luncheon.

"A Thrilling Night's Ride"

Is the title of a very interesting illus-  
trated story, which will be mailed free  
upon receipt of 2 cents postage by D. W.  
Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Samoan Commission Entertained.

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Samoan Commission Entertained.

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.  
STARKE COUNTY, ss.  
The Indemnity Savings  
and Loan Company } ORDER OF SALE.  
Emilie Olson, et al.  
By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by  
the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of  
Starke County, Ohio, and to me directed I  
will offer for sale at public auction at the  
door of the Court House, in the City of  
Canton, on

Saturday, April 29, 1899,  
the following described real estate, to-wit:  
Situated in the City of Massillon, County  
of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as be-  
ing parts of lots numbers sixty-one and  
sixty-two (61 and 62) and described as fol-  
lows: Beginning at the point of intersection  
of the north line of Walnut street with the  
west line of Canal street and running thence  
westerly on said north line of Walnut street  
one hundred and nineteen (19) feet to a  
stake; thence northerly in a straight line to  
a point on the south line of land owned by J.  
F. Pocock, known as the Pocock Mill prop-  
erty, distant westerly on said south line one  
hundred and thirty-six and one-half (136 1/2)  
feet from said west line of Canal street;  
thence easterly on said south line of said  
Pocock land one hundred and thirty-six and  
one-half (136 1/2) feet to said west line of Can-  
al street and thence southerly on the last  
mentioned line four hundred and seven (407)  
feet more or less, to the place of beginning.  
Appraised at \$5,800.00.

Terms cash.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.  
JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Wann & Bow, Attorney.

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed  
executors of the estate of F. J. Zaiser, de-  
ceased.  
Dated the 17th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS,  
EDWIN D. HASTEN,  
Executors

## Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.  
STARKE COUNTY, ss.  
J. H. Hunt } ORDER OF SALE.  
James M. Bayliss, et al.  
By virtue of an order of sale issued by  
the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of  
Starke County, Ohio, and to me di-  
rected, I will offer for sale at public auction,  
at the door of the Court House, in the city of  
Canton, on

Saturday, April 29, 1899,  
the following described real estate, to-wit:  
Situated in the City of Massillon, County  
of Stark and State of Ohio, and described as  
follows: Lot number fifteen (15) in Thomas  
B. George's Addition to the City of Massil-  
lon, the new number of said lot being their  
ten hundred and fifty-one (151), according  
to the recent renumbering of lots in said  
City. House number 39, Kent street.  
Appraised at one thousand (\$1,000) dollars.  
Terms cash.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.  
JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

## Attachment.

The J. H. McLain Company, plaintiff,  
vs.  
W. H. McLain, Defendant.  
Before Gustavus G. Paul, Justice of the  
Peace of Perry Township, Stark County, O.  
On the 17th day of April, A. D. 1899, said  
Justice of the Peace ordered that the  
plaintiff attach an order of attachment in the  
City of Massillon, Ohio, for the sum of One Hundred and  
Fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents.  
Massillon, April 17, 1899.

THE J. H. McLAIN COMPANY.

## Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12  
o'clock, noon, May 6th, 1899, for the con-  
struction of a new school building in the  
city of Massillon, Ohio, and the labor re-  
quired in the erection and completion of a  
two-story four roomed brick school build-  
ing in the town of West Brookfield, O., in  
accordance with plans, drawings and speci-  
fications on file with the school board at  
West Brookfield, O.

Blank proposals will be furnished by the  
school board, none other to be accepted.<